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Poetry.

IF MAIDENS BUT KNEW.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn
And thought with nervous dread
Of the piles on piles of clothes to be washed,
And the dozen of months to be fed.
"There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away to school,
And all the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done this day."

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be,
There were puddings and pies to bake
And a loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know,
They'd not be in haste to wed."

"Annie, what do you think I told I Ned Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well.
And a flash crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes fell bashfully fell.
"It was this," and coming near, he smiled;
"It was this: That you are the best
And the dearest wife in town."

The farmer went back to the field,
And the wife, in a smiling, absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd sung in many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and her clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea,
And her butter as sweet and golden as it could be.

The night came down—and the good wife smiled to herself as she said:
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love
It is not strange that maids will wed."

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

BY H. B. M.

"Little brown hands des like mine,"
Said a unsttling child one day at play,
While lips of cherries laughed in wine
Richer her face than summer day.
Little brown hands so soft and warm,
You come to me from foreign lands;
You weave a web and you wield a charm
That catch my heart, you little brown hands.

Little brown hands that gently press
My aching head and soothe the pain,
With your magic touch and soft caress;
Till I pray that my head may ache again.
Little brown hands that twist and twirl
The glass of life till its golden sands
Flow fast or slow as your own sweet will;
O wondrous power of little brown hands.

Little brown hands, you come and go
With a cunning deftness all your own;
You are as warm as wine or as cold as snow;
You weave a crown or you build a throne;
Little brown hands from across the sea,
From the sunny South, from the sunlit lands,
The sweetest task of my life shall be
To hold for aye those little brown hands.

Our Story Teller.

VOLKMAR'S BET.

A SKETCH FROM THE GERMAN.

CHAPTER I.

In one of the largest towns of Northern Germany some young men, who had just finished an excellent dinner, sat at a little table drinking coffee and smoking cigars. With two of them we shall form an acquaintance. Karl Herder was the son of the richest banker in the town, and was dining to-day with his friend, Louis Volkmar, at the best hotel in the town. Louis, who was the cousin of the landlord of the hotel, was possessed of considerable property, an orphan and unmarried. He invariably dined at this hotel, although he had one of the largest houses in the town. The conversation turned on various subjects, and at last one of the party began to talk of the sumptuous dinner of which they had just partaken, and added, "It would be jolly if one could have such a dinner every day."

He looked at Louis while he was speaking, and the young man instantly replied: "I care nothing for such a dinner; it is only my relationship with the landlord that induces me to come here every day."

Karl Herder laughed. "Who is going to believe that?" said he. "Imperceptibly, one gets used to a good living."

"And you doubt my word?" replied his friend. "I feel sure I could live like a laborer, without the change costing me a thought. I do not belong to those who live to eat—who consider a luxurious meal the highest object in life. I despise and shun epicures."

Karl laughed again, and said his friend had made a great leap from the table d'hote of the Russian Hotel to the scanty fare of the poor laborer—from the appreciation of a good dinner to the fastidious epicure, whose highest object in life is eating.

A smile of sarcasm played on the lips of Karl when he was speaking, which Louis, who was extremely sensitive, did not pass unnoticed.

"I am prepared," he replied, "to share the dry bread and cup of coffee with the poor laborer."

"Bet," said Karl, "an outburst of feeling is not action."

"True," said the other, "but I am prepared to show it."

"Where?" said Karl. "Will you stake upon it?"

"By all means," replied Louis. "But remember that it is one thing to eat the dry bread of poverty here at the sumptuous table of the Russian Hotel, in pleasant company, and inhaling the odor of the delicious viands, and another thing to eat dry bread in an obscure corner of your own house, with nothing to tempt you."

"Pshaw!" cried Herder, "you are too bad," cried the other three young men in a breath. "Take care that evil consequences do not ensue from this dispute."

Their fears were groundless. Louis was of too mild a nature to allow such a matter to cause a quarrel, and Karl had no intention to raise one. He laughed heartily.

"I will venture a hundred Friedrichs d'or that you can't do it," said he.

"Stop!" cried Louis. "What time do you name?"

"In the whole month of June, which begins to-morrow."

"Done," said Louis; and he sent for his cousin.

"Cousin," said he, when the landlord appeared, "I have just accepted a bet of a hundred Friedrichs d'or, and you must be witness to it. Will you bring writing materials?" The host brought them. "Now, cousin, sit down, and write what I dictate."

He sat down, and Louis dictated the following:

"To-day, the thirty-first of May, 1879, in the presence of the witnesses, Christian Schmidt, Wilhelm Hirsch, Jordan Hoffman, and the landlord of the Russian hotel, Martin Schmid, the following bet is made between Karl Herder and Louis Volkmar:

"First—Louis Volkmar undertakes from the first day of the month of June until the last day of the same month, and at the table of the Russian Hotel, in the presence of all the company, sitting in his usual place, to eat nothing but dry black bread——"

"Stop!" cried Karl. "No; black bread is too hard. That is sharpening the bet, which was only a joke."

"No," replied Louis. "Mention was made of the bread of the poorest laborer. He never eats white bread. It must be so, and you must say nothing to the contrary."

Karl bowed assent. "If you will have it so," he said, "then it must be; but I solemnly declare I do not wish the conditions to be so hard."

"Go on, cousin," said Louis: "only black bread, the same as laborers use."

"Secondly—For supper, same as No. 1.

"Thirdly—For breakfast, only one cup of coffee."

"No!" cried Karl, "that is too bad. You shall drink as much as you choose."

"That is my stipulation," said Louis, "only one."

"Then I must be silent against my will," said Karl.

"Go on, cousin," continued Louis.

"And he gives his solemn declaration that he will eat nothing before, between, or after these meals; and, in order to insure certainty, Louis Volkmar will live entirely in the hotel; and he not only invites the landlord to keep a strict surveillance over him, and to provide the coarsest black bread, but he invites the three witnesses and his best partner to share his Spartan meal."

All the four rose together, and thanked him for his kind invitation, but remarked that they had no wish to cut short his supply.

"Go on, cousin," he continued, "and write."

"On the other hand the bet-partner, Karl Herder, promises to pay to Louis Volkmar, if the conditions are fully carried out, 100 Friedrichs d'or on the 1st of July, 1879. Should the conditions be violated, Louis Volkmar will pay to Karl Herder, on the same day 100 Friedrichs d'or in gold.

"In witness whereof, here follow the signatures of the betters and the witnesses."

"Now, cousin, read the document distinctly" said Louis.

The landlord obeyed, and the witnesses signed it; after which the five young men went away in the best possible humor, to enjoy a stroll in the beautiful environs of the town.

At 8 o'clock next morning an immense number of young people and idlers of all classes crowded the breakfast room; for the witnesses upon whom secrecy had not been enjoined, had spread the news of the bet far and wide. The host was delighted. He saw that the bet was likely to be more profitable to him than to either of the betters.

The tables were full when Louis politely bowing, entered the room and took his usual place at the end of the long table. Before him lay some black bread. He smiled when he saw it; took a knife and cut off the end of the loaf, which he put back in the plate. The host brought a cup of coffee; Louis drank it and ate the black bread, assuring his friends that if the bread always tasted as sweet he would return no more to the coffee biscuits. As those who breakfasted with him had only come that they might have something to talk about in the course of the morning, the bet and its conditions, the position of Louis, and his motives, became the theme of all the coffee house frequenters and of the idlers in the town. Even in private houses the subject was discussed; for the betters were men who were well known to the best families in the town, and much admired for their sociable qualities, particularly by mothers and their daughters.

What indeed could be Louis's motive? To gain notoriety? Such questions were in everybody's mouth.

At dinner the table was again full, and the witnesses were there with Karl. All eyes were turned to the seat where the black bread, the remainder of the morning's portion, was lying. At last the long-wished-for bell was rung, and Louis made his appearance. When the soup was passed round he cut off a thick slice from the black bread and began to appease his hunger. The strangers opened wide their eyes when they saw a guest at a sumptuous dinner exercise the abstemiousness of a penitent; but they did not long remain in ignorance. The host saw with delight that more covers and tables were required, and he took care to have the latter placed so that every person present might be able to see the hero.

The overflow of guests, however, only lasted eight days; then the number decreased. In large towns novelty attracts, but it does not last long. The wonder of to-day gives place to the wonder of to-morrow. Only for the strangers and the betters the black bread kept up its interest. Louis Volkmar held with chivalrous honor and manly perseverance to the conditions of the bet. He had sufficient self-control to withstand the temptations of the delicious food, and when his cousin placed before him one of his favorite dishes, he said smiling, "Thou shalt not lead thy neighbor into temptation," he appeared fresher and healthier than ever; his spirits seemed better; and when his friends inquired about his health, he replied: "I have never before been so well as I have been since I began to eat my penance food, although I am not even permitted to eat fish, which, according to cloister rule, is neither flesh nor fowl. What appears to others so hard is to me the easiest thing possible. It would be no hardship to me if I were always obliged to live on the fare which keeps thousands healthy and happy."

But now, with the last day of the month came the conjecture: "What will Louis do with the gold, he who is so rich? Now he will show whether gain was his motive."

The bet again became the topic of conversation; and on the last day the table d'hote was crowded. Louis had sent an invitation to Karl and the witnesses, and had gone himself to the President of the Poor Relief association, and invited him to dinner. After dinner Louis rose, and said, that the month being at an end, he wished the witnesses to say whether the conditions of the bet had been fully complied with.

"Entirely, and in the most noble manner," replied Karl, the witnesses bowing. Karl then laid two rolls on the table, which contained the hundred Friedrichs d'or

"Gentlemen," said Louis, "as the bet sprang out of a joke, and as I do not require the money, I give it over to the president who has charge of the poor, and who has done me the honor to accept my invitation to dine here to-day."

"Health to the brave Volkmar!" cried Karl Herder, and all present chinked their glasses and echoed the toast.

"I thank you for the unmerited honor," said Louis, seriously, "but you have interrupted me. I was about to say that the bet has had for me another and a far higher gain. I have learnt, by personal experience, how easy it is with a strong resolution to do that which appears difficult or even impossible. I have learnt how little in this world may content us. I have learnt to conquer prejudice and to exercise moral courage; and, above all, I have learnt to sympathize with the laboring poor. This, gentlemen, determines me to lay this hundred Friedrichs d'or——"

Again he was forced to be silent.

"I beg silence, gentlemen," he cried.

"I give," he continued, "two hundred Friedrichs d'or to pay the rents of the poor who have suffered so much from the heightened rental. I beg the president to apply it to their use; for, during my time of fasting, I have indeed learn to feel for my fellow men."

The president took the money and thanked him heartily; then, raising his glass with enthusiasm, he proposed his health again, the response to which seemed never-ending. And for eight days more this gift was the theme of discourse, and Louis Volkmar was the hero of the hour. But the overflowing of a river turned the current of the people's thoughts, and Volkmar's name passed into another circle, to be blessed by those whose cares and sorrows he had alleviated.

CHAPTER II.

Through Louis Volkmar's patronage and pecuniary assistance, his tailor, who had at one time been reduced to poverty, was now in a good position. This Andermatt was a Swiss, who, though clinging with all his soul to his Alpine home, had found a bond that held him fast in the plains of Northern Germany—the powerful bond of love. He had married a respectable girl, and begun business in a small way, but as his family increased more rapidly than customers and profit, he descended step by step until he became a patcher of old clothes. He considered himself fortunate when, at last, he obtained some pieces of work from a fashionable tailor in the town, and was thereby enabled to increase the comforts of his good, affectionate wife. One day Andermatt was sent by this tailor to Volkmar's with a coat; and Louis, whose heart was always open to sympathetic, seeing his pale, haggard countenance, began to talk with him, and the honest Swiss told his history truthfully. "Would you not like a good business?" asked Volkmar.

Yes, indeed," replied the ...iss, "but I have not the means. To have a good business, one must a good shop in a lively street; that requires money, and I have none."

"Well, then," said Louis, "if you will prove to me that you are a good workman, I shall supply the money requisite for starting you in business. Take my measure now, and make me a coat."

A flush of joy mounted to the pale cheeks of the man, and tears stood in his eyes.

Andermatt took his measure, went away, and very soon returned with the coat made in the newest fashion. It fitted admirably. Louis kept his promise. Andermatt took a shop in a good street, and ordered a stock of the best cloth. His good work, added to the recommendation of Volkmar, soon brought him so much custom that he was able to purchase his house, and to employ a considerable number of workmen.

One day when Andermatt was measuring him for a coat, Louis said, "You know how I appropriated the money I made by my wager; but it has struck me that the most needy families have, perhaps from a feeling of pride, shrunk from our inquiries. If you know of any one, I will very willingly assist them."

"Oh," said the honest tailor, "you are led by Providence to the right place. Yes, I do know a family such as you seek; but you must give me a few minutes to tell their sorrowful tale. You know how badly the situation of registrar is paid. The man I am thinking about was a registrar, and out of his small income had a wife and two children to support. The man was the whole day in the counting-house, smothered in dust, and in a part of the building where there was very little light and a great deal of damp. Out of an income like his, you know that nothing can possibly remain for days of want and idleness, and you know how provisions have been raised in price during the last few years. Well, the salary of the poor man was not increased and his perquisites became fewer. So it went with the poor man as it does with me when a coat is a misfit—he had only to endure. Their living became scanty, and for weeks they never saw meat on their table. At length their troubles reached a height. The good fellow, whose eyesight had long been failing, and who had been trying to preserve it by the aid of spectacles, became stone blind. He was dismissed with a small pension, and no one inquired further about him."

Louis listened to the tale with increasing sympathy, and at the last sentence a deadly chill for a moment took possession of his limbs.

"But this did not end his troubles," continued Andermatt. "The mother became ill, and lay for months unable to work. Dear Mr. Volkmar, do not think that I am praising myself when I say that the family would have starved if I had not supported them. What you did on a large scale for me, I have done in a small way for the family Koch. In the meantime, Christine, the elder of the two children, grew up, and the mother, by the help of a gracious God, recovered. Then came better times for the poor family. I say, dear Mr. Volkmar, when the good God sends suffering, he always sends a helping angel. Here was one, body and soul; only wings were wanting to make her complete; and this angel was the daughter. In spite of her trouble, night-watching, and hard work, the charming girl bloomed like a rose, but hid her beauties beneath a veil. Few know her virtues."

"Andermatt, Andermatt," cried Louis, "what would your excellent wife say to such an animated description if she heard you?"

"Heard me!" exclaimed the tailor; "why, I only repeat her own words. She is more delighted with her than myself, for she knows her better. Only yesterday she said to me that she had never seen such a beautiful face; and do you know—" Andermatt could not proceed.

"Now, said Louis, "why do the words stick in your throat? Out with them."

"Yes," said Andermatt, "if you will not take it ill to hear what a talkative woman says."

"Does it concern me then?" asked Louis.

"Yes, indeed," replied Andermatt. "Has your wife, then, said anything bad about me that you cannot tell me?" demanded Louis.

"Bad—no," cried Andermatt; "anything bad! That would be impossible. I would tell you, but you might be angry. Now, do you know, she said, 'If I were to choose a man in this wide world for this pearl, this jewel, this angel in human form, it would be Mr. Louis Volkmar.'"

"And that you did not wish to tell me," said Louis. "Tell your wife I thank her heartily for her good wishes." He was silent a moment; then he said, "But you have gone from the chief point."

"You are right," said Andermatt; "one more trouble they had. The son, who is very clever, was anxious to go to school, but they required money to send him. Both mother and daughter worked hard all day; yes, even into the night; but you know a needlewoman scarcely earns the water that she drinks; and for the schooling they have had to take the money they owe for rent, which has been running on nearly two years."

"And how much do they owe?" asked Louis.

"Well," said Andermatt, "they have only two little rooms and a small kitchen that one can scarcely turn round in."

"About that I don't want to know," said Louis; "only the sum."

"Seventy thalers," was the reply.

"And the street?" he asked.

"Wilhelm strasse," replied Andermatt.

"And the number?" he continued.

"Number 511, four stairs up," said the tailor. "Registrar Koch."

"And the owner of the house?" said Louis.

"Mark Hirsch," was the reply.

"A Jew?" demanded Louis.

"Yes, but a warm hearted, honorable man," said Andermatt; one who has God in his heart, whose religion is not a pretense."

"All honor to him!" said Louis. "And his business?"

"A linen draper," said Andermatt.

"Tell me, Andermatt," said the young man, "does this man know me by sight?"

"I cannot say with certainty," he replied. "I buy a great deal of lining of him, and I have often told him of you. The mouth cannot keep back what the heart will send out."

"Now, dear Andermatt, cannot you leave gossip alone?" said Louis. "You know I don't like people to talk about me."

"But I must express my love and gratitude," said Andermatt.

"Not a word about that," said Louis. "I have a commission to give you."

Louis went to his desk, counted out some money, and, rolling it up, gave it to Andermatt.

"Here is the money," he said. "Give it to the honest Hirsch, and tell him to give an acquittance to the Registrar Roch. But mind what I say—if you tell him where the money comes from you shall never again come into my presence."

"I can be quiet for once," said the honest Swiss, as he pressed the hand that gave him the money. "The secret will not be let out," he added, as he took his hat and walked towards the door.

"Andermatt, stay a moment," said Louis, seriously, and with emphasis. "Tell your wife nothing about this."

"Your command is sacred," said the tailor. "The Lord will reward."

Andermatt bowed and went away, and Louis stood a long time at the window smoking his cigar, and playing with his fingers on the panes of glass; he then walked up and down the room, and at last threw himself in a corner of the sofa. He knew that the tailor had not fallen into the sea; they had moved the soul of the young man most deeply. When he began to think about anything, suddenly the image of the young girl stood before him. The words "jewel, pearl, angel in human form," haunted him continually. For a long time Louis sat still; he then rose, opened the door, and called out, "Caspar," and his faithful servant appeared.

"Caspar," said Louis, "have you an old-fashioned coat of mine, trowsers and hat?"

Caspar thought for a moment, then said: "Yes, there is your olive-green one, which you used to like; and I have a dozen old hats of yours."

"Go, good old man, and brush the coat and trowsers well," said Louis; "and the hats, where shall I find them?"

"In the garret in number fourteen," said the old man; and he went to fetch the key.

An hour afterwards Louis looked at himself in the glass. He had removed his watch and everything that would give the slightest idea that he was greater than an usher in an elementary school. So equipped, he started. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a clear, warm July day. He arrived at the house of the linen draper, Hirsch, without meeting an acquaintance. When he entered the shop, Mr. Hirsch, an old man apparently, came to him and asked what he wanted.

"I want some linen," said Louis, very modestly; "but not the very finest, only a strong kind, not too coarse."

"You are right, sir," replied Hirsch; "the finest calico is not the most durable. I can show you some very durable: a very rare thing in these days, when everything is made for show." He then went into the back shop and brought a piece. "Are you a judge of linen?"

"I do not understand it," replied Louis. "I must leave it entirely to your honest advice and good name."

The cloth was cheap, and the bargain soon struck.

"May I inquire your name?" said Hirsch.

"Leopold Vogelmann," replied Louis, as he took out the money, and Hirsch seemed astonished.

"May I ask your profession?" continued Hirsch.

"A teacher," was the reply.

"Good, Mr. Teacher, I am pleased with you," said Hirsch.

"Why, are young people do not pay when they purchase."

"I never take any thing for which I can not pay," was the reply. "I buy nothing without money."

"A rare customer!" said the draper, "and very honest. You will come to something in the world. That is the right way to rise."

"I believe it," said Louis, interrupting him. "I am a stranger here, Mr. Hirsch, and know no one who makes shirts. Perhaps you would be so good as to inform me?"

"Yes; I am glad," said he. "I can serve you here in this house. Good work—honest people."

"Where can I find them?" asked Louis.

"Will you take the linen yourself?" said Hirsch.

"Yes," replied Louis.

"Otto," cried Hirsch to a young man, "come and attend to the shop. I am going up stairs with this young man."

They went up together to the fourth story of the house, and Hirsch knocked. The door was opened, and they entered a small but clean and comfortable room. The furniture seemed very old, but cleanliness and order prevailed throught the room. In an old arm-chair, such as people used fifty years ago, and are now used in the country, sat, dressed in a clean overcoat, an old man whose appearance indicated blindness. Hirsch bowed, and all rose at his entrance.

"Keep your seat, Mr. Koch," said Hirsch, as he placed the blind man again in his arm-chair.

"You are very kind, Mr. Hirsch," said he; "but if my hearing has not deceived me, you are not alone."

"Mr. Vogelmann will not be offended," said Hirsch. "If I am not mistaken, he does not care for ceremony. Is it not so?" he said, addressing himself to Louis.

"I beg you will not pay attention to me," said Louis.

At that moment a side door opened, and a young girl appeared. Hirsch advanced to her and shook hands. Any one could see that the old man stood in high favor with his tenants.

Louis' eyes rested on the girl. "Yes," he said to himself, "this is indeed a pearl."

She was of middle height, had a good figure, and her head and face were angelic. Louis felt that he had never before seen so beautiful a woman, and the purity of her soul beamed out of every feature.

"I bring a customer," said Hirsch, "Mr. Vogelmann, a teacher. He wants a dozen shirts made; he has bought the linen of me. He is a stranger here. He begged me to choose a good piece. Christine, come and look, and tell it I have not chosen well."

Hirsch took the parcel from Louis, opened it, and showed it to her.

"He left it all to me," he continued. "He understands nothing about linen. It could not be expected that he would."

The girl felt the cloth, and in a sweet voice said: "Yes, it is a good one—very nice texture."

"Do you hear that, Mr. Vogelmann? Christine always speaks the truth—it is the real truth that she speaks," cried Hirsh, delighted.

"Do you wish to have the shirts soon?" turning blushingly to Louis.

"I am not in a hurry," he replied.

"Would six weeks be too long?" she asked.

"No," he replied.

A kindly old woman walked forward; it was the mother. She looked at the material, and praised it. "But," said she, "we should like a pattern shirt."

"I'll bet a wager the teacher did not think of that," said Hirsch.

"Just like the men," said Christine; "they understand nothing of these things."

"You will win your bet, then, for this is the first shirt I have ever ordered," said Louis.

"Quite right," remarked Hirsch. "Your mother has seen to that. Everywhere the same tale."

"May I bring the pattern to-morrow?" said Louis. "I live too far away to be able to bring it to-day. About this time to-morrow; will that do?"

"Certainly," replied the mother. "And if you will have the goodness to tell us how they are to be marked——"

"L. V.," he replied.

"Leopold Vogelmann will very willingly have remained; but Hirsch said: "Now we must go. Good evening."

When they got down stairs Louis said: "That appears a very happy family."

"Happy!" exclaimed Hirsch; "your're greatly mistaken. Riches and sorrow walk with them, sleep with them; but the God of Israel lives still, and sometimes sends to the pious a dove with an olive branch. These poor people—for they are as poor as Job, but as upright—owed me two years' rent. Now, Mr. Vogelmann, the old Hirsch has a heart, and would not be hard on them. Well, this morning there came the tailor Andermatt, a pious, good man (God bless him), and brought from an unknown hand the entire rent, and begged me to give them an acquittance. You may imagine how I ran up stairs with the news, and you may fancy their delight. The girl stood as pale as death, her hands folded on her breast and tears trickling down her cheeks. But nothing touched her so much as the t...s of the old man. They all went, even the old Hirsch. 'God bless the man!' said the old blind Koch, 'who has rolled away this mountain from my heart!' 'Amen! amen!' cried both mother and daughter."

Louis was deeply moved; then, seizing the hand of the good old Israelite, he pressed it, and hurried away.

CHAPTER III.

Louis left the pattern shirt next day at the registrar's house. Mrs. Koch and Christine were astonished at the fineness of the material with which the shirt was made; but the old linen draper, who had taken a great fancy to his new customer, said, "No doubt he has two Sunday shirts, and he thought it better to bring one of them than an old one."

Old Caspar did not know what to make of his master since he had begun to wear the old coat and hat. Louis, who had formerly been accustomed to go out a great deal, now seldom left the house. He sat in a corner of the sofa, with his eyes closed and yet wide awake. He held his hand on his head, as if it ached; and when Caspar asked out his health, he assured him that he felt perfectly well.

"Well," said Caspar, after eight days had passed, "if he isn't in love, I don't know who is."

Surely the old servant had hit the nail on the head. It was Christine Koch who had worked this change in the young man. No girl had ever before made an impression on him; and now he began to torture himself with the idea that she had most likely already given her heart to another.

Six days, and Louis said to the tailor the next day, after he had fitted on a coat that he had just ordered, "sit down. You seem to have something to say."

"Indeed I have," replied Andermatt; "and that is why I brought the coat myself."

"Well, begin," said Louis.

"Yes," said the tailor; "but where shall I begin? First about the rent. Hirsch gave the poor people the acquittance, and his description of their gratitude made the tears roll down my cheeks. A few days after my wife went to Hirsch to get some lining. He asked her if she knew an usher by the name of Vogelman. My wife told him she did not, and he said he had a strange tale to tell her. A young man, good-looking, honest and modest, went to his shop and bought some linen for shirts, and then asked him to recommend a good needle woman to make them. Hirsch said he took them to the pretty Christine's, and that the young man went a second time with a pattern shirt, but made of a kind of linen that was far above the reach of a schoolmaster. He said he felt sure the linen had been bought at his shop, and, looking in his book, he found it had been purchased by his wife. My wife said she remembered buying it for a very rich young man, but she would not mention the name. He told her the shirt was marked 'L. V.' My wife, who had got a glimpse of the matter, asked him to describe the young man. The Hebrew had taken a good look at you, for he discribed you as accurately as a mirror: An olivegreen coat, old-fashioned gray trowsers, and an old-fashioned hat. Hirsch said he thought there was something behind; and, he added, he believed that the man was not the rent, I am a fool.' My wife laughed, and said she knew no schoolmaster of the name of Vogelmann, and she knew nothing about the rent. My wife then left Hirsch, and went to see the Kochs. They told her all about the young man, and the mother said she believed the shirt belonged to Louis Volkmar."

"I hope your wife did not enlighten her," said Louis.

"No," replied the tailor; "she only laughed, and said she thought the laundress must have made a mistake, because of the similarity of the initials, and sent the shirt to the wrong place, and that the young man might not have noticed the change."

"Excellent!" cried Louis.

"The Kochs and Hirsch believe that," continued Andermatt, "but we don't; and my wife will have it that it is you who are making acquaintance with the pretty Christine."

"A woman's perception beats everything," said Louis. "But I am very much perplexed."

"How so?" inquired the Swiss.

Louis was silent a few moments; at length he said:

"Good Andermatt, you must help me with this affair. I really do like this girl. You were right when you said she is a pearl, a jewel, an angel in human form. If ever I marry, Christine Koch shall be my wife."

"The best couple in the world to be united!" exclaimed Anermatt. "Surely that is a marriage made in heaven."

"But," said Louis, "who knows whether Christine has not given away her heart?"

"I doubt it," replied the Swiss; "but if you will permit me, I can get my wife to find it out."

"Yes; but, dear Andermatt, do it with all caution," said Louis.

"Oh, leave that matter to me," said he. Andermatt went away, and returned in a few days with a face so mournful-looking that Louis trembled.

"I am sorry to say you have a powerful rival," he began.

"A rival!" exclaimed Louis, turning pale

"Yes, a very formidable rival," replied Andermatt—"the teacher, Leopold Vogelmann. You must try and cut him out."

"Andermatt," cried Volkmar, springing up, "how can you jest about a matter that involves the happiness of my whole life?"

"Jest! No, indeed, it is truth," replied Andermatt. "My wife sounded the open, innocent girl, got her to talk about Leopold Vogelmann, and she is no woman who cannot get to know a maiden's heart. At first Christine blushed, and then my wife asked her plainly what her answer would be if Mr. Vogelmann asked her for her heart and hand. Christine rested her blushing face on my wife's shoulder, and burst into tears. 'I would say yes,' she answered, 'but this secret I pray you to keep.' 'May I not tell him?' my wife said. She turned pale and trembled. 'Him!' she cried out; 'what are you thinking about? Do you know him?' 'Yes, I know him,' my wife said. 'I know he loves you, and he is a noble young man, and deserves your love.'"

"Victoria," interrupted Louis, "Victoria! I am, then, the happiest being on the earth. But, Andermatt, how shall I undeceive her?"

"Stop a moment," said he. "The great God cares more about you than you think. Listen for a moment more. When my wife was talking to Christine who should come in but the old Jew! 'I am half mad,' he said, 'for do you know I have just passed the rich Volkmar's house and there came Vogelmann down the steps, but dressed like a gentleman. It was thunderstruck. The same young man, as I am Mark Hirsch! I asked a merchant who was the man who had passed us. "Why, don't you know my neighbor Volkmar?" he said, "the gentleman who won the bet at the Russian Hotel." My head got confused, there was singing in my ears, but——. Why are you laughing, Mrs. Andermatt?" My wife then told him that Mr. Volkmar and Mr. Vogelmann were the same man. Hirsch sat astonished. Christine turned deadly pale. Then my wife told them all; why you had masked yourself, and why you had gone with the pattern shirt; and she spoke of your kindness and goodness; you could not have had a better advocate in the world. And, when Mrs. Koch came in, my wife told her everything; so now you have nothing to do but to go and ask Christine's heart and hand."

* * * * * * *

Four weeks later a bridal party sat down to a simple repast at a village inn, four miles from town. The party consisted of the bridal pair, Louis and Christine Volkmar, Mr. and Mrs. Koch, Andermatt and his wife, the old Hirsch, Karl Herder, and the clergyman, a relation of the registrar's. Joy beamed on every countenance. After the health of the newly-married pair had been drunk, Karl Herder rose to propose "The bet and the black bread; for," said he, "but for that, we never should have seen the happy couple before us."

"Not so," replied the clergyman, "for in God's hand lies our fate. Wonderfully does his hand weave the web. We only see what comes before our eyes. His secrets we are not permitted to know. To him be all the praise. Did ever a marriage were made in heaven, it is this. Surely the blessing of God will rest upon it."

"God grant it may!" said the blind man, raising towards heaven his sightless orbs, which were suffused with tears of gratitude.

After luncheon the young couple, accompanied by the blessings of the whole party, set out for a six weeks' tour; and, in their absence, Andermatt assisted Old Caspar to prepare the house for the reception of its new mistress. The prediction of the clergyman was fulfilled, and many a time Louis blessed the bet that had brought to him for a life's companion "a pearl, a jewel, and an angel in human form."

This tale is not a romance, but an authentic history.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

PARISIAN SKETCHES.

BY D. R. LOCKE.

NO. IV.

THE WOMAN OF PARIS.

That the Parisian woman is fond of dress and display is true, and that she will submit to any amount of pain, and to any amount of trouble and cost to appear beautiful, is equally true. And if there is any artifice calculated to beautify the person that she does not know of, and which is not utilized in this capital made up of frivolity and greed, it is most certainly not worth the knowing.

They will set the heel of the shoe nearly in the centre of the foot, and walk in great agony, to reduce its apparent size a half-inch, and endure that martyrdom day after day with the stoicism of an American Indian. They calculate color and form like artistes, and they work upon these calculations religiously. No matter what pain, cost or inconvenience, they will look well, if such a thing is possible, and with a Parisian woman there are no impossibilities Give her a set of bones with life enough for locomotion, and a beautiful graceful woman will be the result. They know that they ought to be beautiful, physically, and they will be or die.

Now that I think of it American women do the same thing, the only difference being that the Parisian knows better how to do it. She has more facilities, and besides she gives her whole mind, her whole soul, and her whole being to it. All of which goes to show that humanity is about the same everywhere, which is not a patentable idea.

The Parisian women have an instinct in color and style, and while they are more slaves to the mode than the Viennese, they do not permit fashion to make them ugly. They manage with rare skill to so tone down an ugly fashion that while they are still within its pale they look well in it. They make the Champs Elysee and the boulevards very attractive of a summer afternoon, when walking is the proper thing. It is the women, quite as much as any thing else, that makes Paris attractive.

MR. TIBBITTS' DEFENCE OF ARTIFICIALITY.

The Professor from the small theological college in Iowa who is here seeing the sights—for bronchitis, and Mr. Tibbitts, the irrepressible youth from Oshkosh, who is under his charge, were walking upon the boulevards one afternoon, and passed an exquisitely beautiful lady, that is to say, beautiful as she glided by them, and really beautiful considered as a work of art. It was evident, however, to a close observer that nature was, in her case, indebted to art for much of what was lovely in her, which fact the Professor commented upon unfavorably, remarking that such additions as the three great feminine P's, paint, powder and pads, were not to be countenanced, and he denounced French womanhood in round terms for the prevalence of these aids to beauty.

Now had the Professor approved of artificial beauty, Mr. Tibbitts would immediately have denounced it, for it is his chief delight to oppose whatever the Professor favors, and *vice versa*. As the Professor denounced it in the regular Iowa small college professorial manner, Mr. Tibbitts very promptly took up the cudgels in favor of it.

"Of course she is painted, powdered and padded, no one can avoid seeing that," said Mr. T. "And why not? What is the chief business of woman? What were women made for, anyhow? What were flowers made for? Clearly to look beautiful, and to shed a sweet perfume. Women were made to delight our eye, to gratify our senses. They are the ornamental end of humanity. Had nature intended them to be ugly, for other purposes, nature would have made them different. Had they been intended to split rails and maul iron they would not have had the graceful lines, the soft flesh and the entire lack of rough muscularity, which, however good in a man, is horrible in woman. If woman had been intended to navigate ships or drive cabs she would have had rough cheeks, with browned hands and all that sort of thing.

"The perfect woman has a swelling bust, a small ankle, shapely legs, and a delicate color in her face. Now nature had a spite against this particular woman, and did not give her these desirable attributes. What was she to do? Go about with a bosom as flat as a shingle, with sunken cheeks the color of saffron, and almost bald-headed? Is she to walk these beautiful streets a horror to herself and an outrage upon nature? Not at all. What is art, anyhow? What was intellect given us for? Simply to enable us to rise above nature, and rectify mistakes. Art steps in and helps this woman out of her trouble. For it must be a trouble to be homely. Art gives her false hair, cunningly made up, to supply the aching void that nature did not fill. Art gives her plumpers, to fill out her sunken cheeks; art steps in with patent pads which gives her figure that delightful shape that we all so much admire; art pads her stockings so that she may elevate her skirts while crossing the street without a blush, and art supplies the color to her face that nature denied. And so, instead of being a walking reflection upon nature, she is metamorphosed into a thing of beauty. A nightmare is transformed into a delight.

"Woman was made to be beautiful and the woman who does not look as well as is possible to the outside limit of her means is a criminal. She defrauds the world. No matter, we are under obligations to her for the trouble and expense she has gone to for our benefit. An animated clothes frame, she has been converted into a sweet vision of loveliness. True, the man who marries her may discover the difference, but he suffers in silence. In this sin-stricken world there must be suffering, but it is better that the suffering be confined to as few as possible. We don't suffer; you because you are married and can't marry her, and I because I never shall marry her.

"I love to have faith. I don't go about looking to see whether a woman is natural or artificial. I take her for what she seems to be, and that satisfies. The woman looks well, that is enough. She has discharged her duty to the world, and though she may sigh in the privacy of her own room when she rubs off the paint and peels off the pads and lays aside carefully her false hair, and stands in all her natural ugliness, she may console herself with the idea that she has given no one else pain.

"And, Professor, when it comes to artificial aids, may I take the liberty to carry a pocket mirror to see, before you enter a room, if that lock of hair is in exactly the right position?

"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone. Paint, powder and pad! Why not?"

CROSSING A STREET.

It is a delight to see one of them cross a street. She knows exactly how to do it, as it should be. She approaches the muddy crossing, with immaculate stockings and equally immaculate skirts. Does she propose to soil either? Not at all. Her love of cleanliness, in appearance at least, outweighs all other considerations. At precisely the right time she whips up the skirts to a point just below the knee, high enough to be perfectly sure that no impurity from the crossing can define her, and on her toes, like a ballet dancer, she skips across the street, and lands safely on the other side, without showing dirt on either stocking or skirt, and precious little upon the shapely shoe. She does tarry with the skirts up to see that she has received no damage, a trifle longer than may be strictly necessary perhaps, but she goes through all the same.

Now rather than make so innocent a display of the lower limbs as this, the English woman would draggle her skirts through anything. She is constantly shocked at this free exhibition on the part of her Parisian sister. Who shall decide between them? I shall not. Only I must say that if there is anything on earth that must be uncomfortable, it is skirts and stockings befouled by the filth of streets, and that as streets must be crossed, and as women will and do wear garments which, if left to hang, naturally will be befouled, I don't see why they should not be raised enough to keep them out of the slush, even if it does make an expose of stocking.

THE GOOD THERE IS IN THEM.

The Parisian woman is quite as polite and as effusive in her politeness as the male of the species, and, I must say, very much more sincere and honest in it. She has the French characteristics, she is constantly seeking an advantage, and her politeness is as keen with which she carves her way to her purpose, but she is capable of very excellent things. She is kindly to those in distress, fairly honest with her equals, and courteous to her inferiors.

THEIR LONGINGS.

She is a politician and always wants the Empire or Monarchy back again, no matter in what line of life she may be. If she in trade she sighs for the good old times of the Empire, when five franc pieces were as plentiful as pebbles on the sea shore, and if she is of the upper classes, she sighs for the fetes, the grand entertainments, and the brilliancy of the social life of that period. As women are aristocrats at heart, all women make themselves believe that they are better than their fellows. Therefore a government which wiped out all distinctions was a terrible thing to the woman of distinction, and she never ceases to lament it. She keeps up the old style, and the old observances with a scrupulousness that is amusing. She insists upon all her titles, and upon all the homage that was formerly rendered, and as these people associate entirely with each other, and admit no one outside, they worship the shadow even though they know the substance is gone.

There is not one of them who does not believe that the old order of things will be restored some time, and that the "king

Recent Literature.

Books of travel are so many, and new explanations are so rare, that a fresh publication of this character must possess intrinsic merit of style and a fund of useful information for it to receive a welcome from the reading world. One that has these qualifications to recommend it is "Persia and the Persians," issued by Ticknor & Co., Boston. The author, S. G. W. Benjamin, was sent as minister to the Court of Persia by Pres. Arthur, and had excellent opportunities to study the country and its people, which he evidently used to good advantage. The book is full of interest, the style is bright and vivacious, and the descriptions are of just those things to which the reader would be likely to be most attracted. They bring that far away people most vividly before him, and make their peculiar customs, so different from our own, seem an everyday thing and not to be wondered at.

A most beautiful gift book and one that will be considered a treasure in any home, is "Nature's Hallelujah," illustrated and arranged by Irene E. Jerome, whose work is known for its exquisite finish and beauty of design always. The publishers are Lee and Shepard, Boston, and they have brought out the book in a manner that reflects great credit upon their good taste. The paper is smooth and heavy and of a rich creamy tint that seems to give added beauty to the illustrations, and the quaint old type is another attractive feature. The poetry is selected from the best authors. The book should find many buyers.

"His One Fault," by J. T. Trowbridge and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, is a very pretty and interesting story about a boy whose father died and thus made it necessary for him to begin at sixteen years old to earn his own living. The troubles he got into through his "one fault" are shown in a very graphic manner.

From the same house comes the illustrated edition of Tennyson's "Dora," making one of those pretty gift books which are so pleasant to the eye, and speak so much to friends. It is printed upon fine, heavy paper, slightly tinted, and with gilded edges, and bound in a tasteful manner.

"Sir Percival, A Story of the Past and the Present," has for its author J. H. Shorthouse, from whom has already come "John Inglesant," "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," etc. The preface gives the keynote to to the story when it says that "the internal evidence the narrative could not have been written much before the year 1920 to allow for a sufficient lapse of time after the events occurred. Published by Macmillan & Co., New York.

The same publishers bring out "The Princess Cassamassima," by Henry James. It has already had many readers, having run as a serial through the *Atlantic Monthly*. The hero is introduced as a child in the beginning of the book, which follows his fortunes thereafter. Mr. James has many admirers, who will welcome this product of his pen with eagerness.

Another volume from the Macmillans is "A Modern Telemachus," by Charlotte M. Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," etc. The idea of the story, the author says, was taken from "The Mariners' Chronicle," which was compiled early in the last century, and was a curious book of maritime adventures, with exceedingly quaint illustrations. The characters in this tale are fictitious, and the main events are true. The style of the book is exceedingly entertaining and is well worth reading.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, issue a very pretty and quaint story entitled "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," by Amelia E. Barr. Those who read "Jan Vedder's Wife" will find in this book the same characteristics that made that one so charming. "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" is a romance of New York in its early colonial days. The beautiful heroine is a Dutch maiden who is wooed by a brave English officer, to whose suit the girl's father objects. The character of the hero is a fine combination of strength and simplicity, and the reader follows her with strong interest from first to last.

"Old Boniface" is a novel by George H. Picard, author of "A Mission Flower" and "A Matter of Taste." The narrative begins in the dear old town of Weimar, where an Englishman and his four daughters have settled down and where he died after a four-years residence, and it is at this time that the reader is introduced to the principal personages in the story, which will be found very entertaining. Like the author's other works, it has a quaint originality about it that is delightful. White, Stokes & Allen, New York.

"Roland Blake," issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, is a story of the civil war, by S. Weir Mitchell, and a very good one it is, with a good deal of incident and a tragedy which yet does not hinder a happy ending to the series of events in which the principal personages have a part. The book will find interested readers.

From Funk & Wagnalls, New York, comes volume IV. of the "People's Bible Discourses Upon the Holy Scriptures," by Joseph Parker. The subject of the discourses in this are taken from the book of Deuteronomy and cover considerable ground. This great work has been already before the public in the former volumes for this one to need no commendation from the reviewer. The author writes with the same spirit and energy as characterize them, and the result will be found equally pleasant. Price per volume, $1.50.

"A Trip Around the World," by George Macrum, is a very interesting narrative of the journeyings of the author, written in a simple, direct way, with no attempt at elaboration anywhere. A good deal of practical information is given, and statistics which are claimed to be from the most reliable sources. A novel and unique feature of the book is the illustrations, 150 in number and printed in oil colors. They were selected from a collection of over 800 original pictures gathered during the trip, and are exceedingly entertaining because of the way they have been printed upon fine paper and handsomely bound. It is published by M. A. P. Thornton, Cincinnati, O., and will prove very popular.

"From Reader Sweet to Mistletoe" appears on the title page on one of the most attractive of the children's Christmas books that have been issued this year. Miss Mary H. Lathbury has illustrated her own dainty verses with a number of exquisite pictures and a few common place ones, telling her little readers from May Day to Christmas eve in beautiful, poetical and pictorial rotate. The illustrations are delicately tinted in blue, brown and green, and the cover is well designed and colored. Worthington Company, New York.

"Under Blue Skies" is a lovely gift book for children, pictures and verses being by Mrs. S. J. Brigham. The colored illustrations are each and all gems of beauty, every one being full of the meaning which says so to children—and for that matter to the other ones, too—for all represent some phase of child life. The verses are musical and attractive. It is published by Worthington & Co., New York.

From Roberts Bros., Boston, come "The Daily Morning and Evening Calendars," which are companion pieces. Each is mounted upon an oval card of delicate colors, with lettering in gold. The selections for each day were made by two ladies of keen, critical taste, and are the fruits of extensive reading. Price, $2.

From the same publishers comes a pretty French calander upon a back ground of bright blue, sprinkled over with gilt stars, and further ornamentation of daisies.

"A Zigzag Journey in the Sunny South," by Hezekiah Butterworth, of which Estes & Lauriat are the publishers, is not as its name would indicate, a book of travels, but a collection of wonder tales of early American history, although the narrative takes the reader to Florida and the islands in the West Indies first visited by Columbus. The book is finely illustrated, and both in its pictures and letter-press will prove a treat to American boys and girls with a taste for the romance of Southern history. No more interesting method can be devised than Mr. Butterworth's plan of picturing countries by stories.

From the same house comes the bound volume of "Our Little Ones and the Nursery," which is edited by Oliver Optic. The beautiful illustrations in this magazine combined with its fine typography, produces an exquisite volume for children so far as the pleasures of the eye are concerned, while the pretty little stories entertain their active minds. It will make a fine Christmas present.

Estes & Lauriat also issue an illustrated volume of Hood's poem of "Fair Inez," which forms a most dainty gift book for the holiday season so close at hand. The illustrations are fairly good, and the book is very tastefully bound.

Literary Notes.

Miss Thackeray has written for an English annual her first story for children.

"Some Chinese Ghosts," a series of romances by Lafcadio Hearn, will soon be published.

Glan & Co. have added "Ivanhoe" and "Gulliver's Travels" to their series of "Classics for Children."

The Lippincott Co. announces the autobiography of Mrs. M. J. Coston. It recounts the author's experiences in introducing the Coston signal light.

Mark Twain has but to tickle a ream of foolscap with his rustiest pen, and it laughs a harvest of $75,000. That was the figure of "Huckleberry Finn."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published a full report of the great debate on the Andover theory of a possible future probation, at the recent meeting of the American board at Des Moines.

Oliver Wendell Homes is annoyed at the fact that that he has been quoted in a Boston paper as saying that Emerson came from the "dirtiest," instead of the "daintiest sectarian circle of the time."

Walt Whitman has nearly ready a book called "November Boughs." He is also finishing a poem called "Scullin, an old man's review of a life almost spent."

Mr. Murray, the London publisher, is going to carry out his father's long cherished project, and in January next, will issue the first number of *Murray's Monthly*, a monthly periodical, to be edited by Edward A. Arnold, a nephew of Matthew Arnold.

Wm. R. Jenkins, New York, has nearly ready for issue the amusing juvenile story by the Countess de Segur, entitled "Les Malheurs de Sophie," which is to be the initial number of a series of stories in French for children to be known as "*Bibliotheque Choisie pour la Jeunesse.*"

One of the features of the "Women's Section" at the Edinburgh International Exhibition is a neat little pamphlet issued by the ladies—the Duchess of Buccleuch and others—who form the committee of that section. It is entitled "Women's Industries." The type was set, proofs read, and covers designed by women.

A new work by Mr. Edward King, the well known American journalist, will soon appear simultaneously in England and the United States, so that the copyright in both may be secured. It will be entitled "A Venetian Lover," and will be a modern romance told in blank verse and interspersed with songs and ballads.

Among the books about the stage in preparation are Mrs. Kennard's "Life of Mrs. Siddons" (in the "Famous Women Series"), Mr. James Anderson's autobiography, and Mr. William Winter's critical sketch of Mr. Lawrence Barrett's career. It is also understood that Mr. Joseph Jefferson is engaged in writing his reminiscences, and his example is to be followed by Mr. Dion Boucicault and by Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton).

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in a letter to *Science* for November 12 report that, the publishers of geographies and atlases, they felt it incumbent upon them to settle the question of the ultimate source of the Mississippi. They accordingly dispatched an expedition to Lake Itasca, which has made a thorough exploration of that body of water and Elk Lake, with their tributaries, noting drainage areas and elevations. The publishers in question are already convinced that the alleged Lake Glazier has no existence.

How to Get Strong.

Dumb bells and horizontal bars, Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain conditions, but they are detrimental rather than beneficial if the blood is poor and the system poisoned with bile. Use of the muscles necessitates exercise as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry sufficient nutritive material to repair the waste, loss of strength necessarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood with Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique.

Advice to Girls.

Do not "choose an opposite." You will be opposite enough in time.

Take your mother's advice on the question of a husband, provided she took her mother's.

Either put your foot down on his cigar before marriage, or make up your mind to keep quiet about it afterward.

Learn to sew and cook if you can, but above all things learn to keep still and look sweet when mad enough to take the roof off.

See and hear all the plays, operas and concerts you can during the engagement. Bad weather is apt to interfere after marriage.

Don't ask your brother about the personal habits of a suitor. He can't tell enough to matter without giving himself away, and he won't do that.

When furnishing a house make sure of an open fire, a cat-test, an open grate and a corn-popper, if you would enjoy the bliss of matrimony to the full.

Do not be offended when his sister involuntarily wonders what any woman of taste can see in him to admire. Remember how you hate your own brother.

If he asks you if you can sew on buttons, answer "No." A man who has not at some time or other been obliged to sew on his buttons lacks a very necessary part of life's discipline.

E. Evans, president of the Lumber Exchange bank, Tonawanda, N. Y., writes: Dated Aug. 15, 1885. "I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 120 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and bloat of the bowels, an affection symptomatic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids and was intensely thirsty. February 1st I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In 20 minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

Why Some People Marry.

Some marry for the fun of the thing, and find out when it comes in. This is discouraging.

Some marry for the sake of a good companion, and never discover their mistake. This is lucky.

Man is a fickle "critter." Even Adam, who had his wife made to order, found much to quarrel with her.

Don't marry a man for his reputation. It is liable to be only a second-hand affair borrowed from his ancestors.

Many women have married men for their fine exterior. But that's all there is to an ancient egg worth mentioning.

Marriage resulting from love at first sight is generally wedded bliss on a par with sour milk. One or the other gets swindled, and often both.

Many a man has married for beauty only to learn that he paid $20 for what can be purchased for 25 cents of all druggists. This is hard.

Four Beautiful Cards.

New designs never before published. Will please any person. Also 8 color Illuminated Illustrated Book. Sent free to every reader of the Toledo BLADE. Address R. G. Valentine, 57 Murray street, New York City.

The Prince's Daughters.

The Wales girls are now grown up, and to all intents and purposes "out," yet they continue to be arrayed like charity boys, rather than royalties, on all public occasions. It makes a petted American girl throw up her second best hat with joy to think she isn't condemned to "slate gray dresses" and no good times like these poor things have. And, although beautiful Americans want to cotton to the Prince of Wales, there's not one of the lot who would take him for a father—under such conditions! It is queer that persons who have an eye for shoe clothes on other people rarely know how to dress their own children. That model in petticoats, the Princess of Wales, appears to be no exception to this rule. Her family, at all events, look like guys.—*Boston Herald.*

Information for Ladies.

I desire to correspond with you and tell you something that every woman ought to know, and save you a world of trouble. Also write me (if you wish) freely as a friend and adviser on any subject pertaining to yourself, and I will be of great help to you.

MRS. DR. ALLEN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OUR WEEKLY SALAD.

THE fashionable world in Boston and New York have a fancy for other amusements at their private entertainments than the old-time ones of dancing and card-playing. For a year or two reading and recitations, and music all from real artists, have been the attractions, and the more startling and novel, the better liked. This winter, the craze in New York is hand reading, and a Mr. Heron Allen is called upon constantly for the exercise of his art—which he calls cheiroscophy—at $100 for a single reception or a 5 o'clock tea, that he has a prospect of wading in shekels before the winter is over. The hours in which he is not thus employed he devotes to private readings from $10 to $25 a hand, and society people in Gotham are going wild over the matter.

SEVERAL years ago St. Louis had the same sort of epidemic, and it has visited other places at different times. Of course to be a successful hand reader in fashionable circles, the devotee of the art must be able to charm either by grace of manner, or by wearing an air of gloomy mysteriousness which makes those who are in his presence thrill and shudder in the most enchanting way, enchanting because it is a new sensation. It is claimed that the reason the character and future of people can be read so unerringly (?) by the palm of the hand, is because a subtle electric fluid passes further from the brain and receives and registers the latter's sensations and impressions. However that may be, it is certain that the art has many disciples at present.

HAVE any of the Toledo girls learned the "baby stare" yet, with which to transfix the masculine? What is it? The next time you see a puppy in repose—not slumber—seven or eight weeks old, just notice the expression of its eyes, and you have it. The way the girls manage it is to open their orbs to the widest extent, turn them upon the individual they desire to nail, and then make them as expressionless as possible. It takes time to bring this to perfection, but like everything else, perseverance will end in victory. Chicago girls are said to be most accomplished in this new "fad."

PUNCH says that "there are more cases of nervous fiber exhaustion arising from perseverance in what we don't like, than most people are inclined to suspect." Punch is right. It seems to be a part of the discipline in this life to be compelled to do just the very things that we would rather leave undone, and vice versa. We may rather stay in the house, where it is warm and comfortable, but business, necessity, or health, drives us forth. We want to go out for the fresh air, but duty or indisposition shuts us in. We long to read the new book at our hand, but work is imperative. We should like to finish a piece of work, but our eyes must not be overtaxed. And that is the way from year's end to year's end.

THERE is a class of people who make a merit of crucifying their desires when circumstances do not demand it. They seem to enjoy martyrdom of this kind, as if the doing of what they dislike, and the denying of all gratification of their tastes was to bring them great reward here or hereafter. Selfishness is hateful, but to do things which are pleasant to oneself when their doing does not interfere with the rights of others, or the performance of duty, is eminently fit and proper—not only that, but it is absolutely right. A self-denial which benefits no one, and is really only a sort of self-scourging, means nothing to anybody else, and is a useless mortification of the spirit.

THE moral of all this is to get what of good out of this life that is possible which does not conflict with our duties to others, and which leaves our moral nature sweet and clean. It is better to laugh than to cry; to be merry and glad than sad and sour; to catch the sunshine than to hide in the shadows; to enjoy pleasant things than to seek pain, for only in this way can the moral and mental natures approach their full fruition. Sunshine and a frost make flowers bloom and fruit ripen. Human beings obey the same law.

SWITZERLAND has a very peculiar way of adding to her public funds. She taxes all visitors at the rate of five francs a year, and if they happen to be ignorant of the law and do not pay, they are fined and the sum that must be then handed over is $4. If a lady takes a maid with her, she must also pay a tax for that privilege, and no plea of ignorance will excuse her from further requirements if she does not. This part of it, however, does not amount so much as that of the exaction, if a person desires to prolong his stay beyond two months, of a certificate of age, baptism and marriage, as one is not apt to have that sort of thing always at hand. Every country seems to have its peculiarities as well as individuals, and they are about as difficult to learn.

THE Dutch people are noted for their thrift, their many ways of counting up the pennies until they reach into dollars, and the very small amount they can live upon and think themselves comfortable. Perhaps some of this came from their ludicrous habits which have been handed down for generations. Years ago if lazy people were found in their work houses they had a very effective way of teaching them to work, which is thus described: The patient was placed in a sort of large tub, into which a spout was pointed, constantly flowing through a pipe, so that in order to keep himself from drowning he had to turn a crank which pumped the water out again. The water supply and the hours of working were nicely adjusted to his strength and endurance, and the amount gradually increased every day. In one report it says: "The inactive limbs are soon brought to the required degree of suppleness, and the men very soon begin to ask for some less irksome labor, which they afterwards perform in a most satisfactory manner."

GOROO, GOROO!

Ben. Perley Poore's War Cry and His Blunder.

That Nestor of the press, the reverend Ben. Colon Perley Poore, has an open heart for all American humorists, but especially delights in the overflowing spirits of the irrepressible Boz, which have filled his own little island to the brim and intoxicated the new world with the drippings. Of all the creations of Dickens Mr. Poore relishes most the beautiful old man who stopped David Copperfield when his aunt's house when the poor little boy tried to sell his jacket. Every one remembers how the old man grinned at David and can imagine his fierce monotonous whine as he held the boy by the hair: "Oh, my eyes and limbs. What do you want? Oh, my lungs and liver, what do you want? Oh, goroo, goroo!"

Now, this pleasant refrain much tickled Mr. Poor, and he likes to roll it over with his tongue as a sweet morsel. So one day as he was walking on State street he sees a friend a short distance in front of him. Quickly quickening up behind him he drives his friend's hat down over his eyes, grabs him by throat with one hand and wreathes the other in his hair, shouting in his ear meanwhile: "Oh, my heart on fire; oh, my eyes and limbs; oh, my lungs and liver; oh, goroo, goroo!"

The astonished victim struggles, breaks away and turns full upon Mr. Poore.

Lo, it was not his friend, but a stranger who knew him not.

Oh, goroo, goroo!—*Bolton Record.*

CONSUMPTION is often an only indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in Consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties"—at this writing I am perfectly well. MRS. E. J. WOLFE, wife of Rev. Prof. H. Wolfe, D. D., editor *Lutheran Quarterly*, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write her, enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

Laconics.

Brief was an epistle of Emile de Girardin to his second wife, with whom he lived on most unfriendly terms. The house was large enough to permit them to dwell entirely separate from one another. One day Mme. Girardin had an important communication to make to her husband. Taking a small sheet of paper she wrote: "The Boudoir to the Library. Would like to go to Switzerland." M. de Girardin imitating her concise style, responded: "The Library to the Boudoir. Go." That was all. One of the most laconic wills on record ran thus: "I have nothing: I owe a good deal—the rest I give to the poor." A similar terse epitaph to the following would have suited that will maker: "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."

To Weak Men

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Loss of Vitality, Weakness of Body and Mind, etc., I will send you a valuable treatise containing full particulars for certain restoration to health and manhood free of charge. A reliable home cure. Address Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

The Camp Fire.

AT FREDERICKSBURG.

JESSE ADDINGTON.

Hear the strains of martial music,
See the banners flut'ring wide;
Meagher's men in solid column
Move like upward-rolling tide.

Rebel ball and rebel bullets
Pour in torrents down the hill;
Onward moves the gallant column
Pressing onward, upward still.

Still the column presses onward,
Bound to conquer or to die.
"Lincoln and our land forever"
Is their thrilling battle cry.

All in vain the gallant heroes
Charged so brave and fought so well,
They are broken, reeling back ward,
And their foes in triumph yell.

On the field of battle lying
Are two-thirds of the brigade,
Martyr dead and heroes dying;
Your star of glory ne'er can fade.

The Fruits of a Forage.

"H. M." writes in reply to a query that the author of "Ralph Farnham's Last Dream," is Mrs. Sarah E. Bolton.

S. L. Barker, of Cottageville, W. Va., urges the boys to come to the front in '88 and help elect James G. Blaine, who "is the soldier's friend and will not veto every soldier bill as Old Veto has done, the man that the Solid South put in."

J. W. Faulkner, of Stillwater, Ky., laments because Col. Hurst was defeated in the Tenth district although the gallant soldier reduced Taulbee's majority from 2,300 to 403, a glorious victory after all. Mr. Faulkner calls upon the Boys in Blue to fall in line for 1888, to see that no veteran of pension bills remains in the Presidential chair.

E. E. Chapman, of Springfield, Oregon, writes he was a member of Co. B, 10th Ia. V. V. Inf., and served over four years. He was with Sherman on his raid to Savannah, and was taken prisoner once just before breakfast, when the Rebs burned the train, canteens and pants, and stole a quantity of greenbacks.

H. W. Wiley says that on the 14th of February, 1862, he was working in the field with his father, near Madison, Ind., and both heard distinctly and unmistakeably the cannonading at Fort Donelson, 200 miles away. He thinks the sound was brought by a limestone ledge that runs through the country underground. Their house was shaken and the windows rattled.

The first Confederate monument ever erected on the Gettysburg battlefield was put in position last week. It is of Richmond granite, and marks the position of the 2d Md. which was stationed at the foot of Culp's Hill, on the Confederate left, and which so distinguished itself in the short but bloody charge made on the Federal troops stationed on Culp's Hill on the evening of July 2, 1863. The monument was dedicated on November 19.

Samuel Short, of Sherman, Neb., writes: I am a BLADE reader and like to read the contributions from the soldier boys. My soldiering commenced in '61, in Missouri. Pemberton was our first engagement, and then we went to Cape Girardeau, thence to Corinth, from there to Nashville, thence to Louisville, then to Perryville. Gen. Buell ought to have got what our division commander, Jeff. C. Davis, gave Gen. Nelson at the Galt house in Louisville. We could just as well have captured Bragg's army as we would get rails to burn. Well, we were soon back at Nashville, then to Stone river, and so on, until we got to Atlanta, then back to Nashville, then to Texas. I was discharged or mustered out at New Braunfels, Dec. 8, 1885.

Regularly once a month the figure of a woman, closely veiled, is seen in McPherson square, Washington, usually about twilight. She is of good figure and quite prepossessing. She will sit on one of the park settees for a few moments, while her gaze is riveted upon the magnificent equestrian statue of the deceased general. Twenty six years ago Miss Emily Hoffman, one of the richest belles of Baltimore, while visiting out west, met and fell in love with Gen. McPherson, and they became affianced. The general was engaged in the war and could not spare time for the wedding; besides the well-known southern sympathies of the Hoffmans was another cause of the postponement of the wedding. The dark days of strife continued, and the general fell in battle, with the miniature of his sweetheart pressed to his breast. The lady never recovered from the shock, and regularly visits the statue of her hero.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Second Iowa Boys.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—Having long been a reader of the CAMP FIRE, and never having roasted my rations of "sow bosom" before its genial blaze, I will throw on my part of the fuel once that comes from Old Massa's front yard, while he was away fighting "We uns," and tell you that I was a member of B Co., 24 Regt., Iowa Vet. Vol Cav. I enlisted on the 10th day of August, 1861, and was mustered out and discharged on the 6th day of October, 1865. I do not claim to have been the youngest soldier nor the oldest one in the Union army, but do claim that I had a chance to see the elephant, tail and all. I was with Pope at the taking of New Madrid and Island No. 10, thence down the river to the siege of Fort Pillow, but the water being too high, we turned about and went up the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers and were at the seige of Cornith, the battle of Iuka and Corinth, on the advance of Grant's army in its march down in Mississippi, spent the summer of '63 scouting below the M. & C. R. R., in search of rebels and sweet potatoes and such other natural productions of the country as might come into our hands. I reenlisted it the spring of '64, helped old A. J. Smith to clean out Forrest at Tupelo, and afterwards helped clean out about all the provisions there was in North Mississippi, having made such a reputation for cleaning up things, they concluded to give us another job, so we went over to Middle Tennessee, to help clean up Gen. Hood and his army. We were on hand when he crossed the Tennessee river, and knowing that his army was quite hungry, we cleaned up the provisions and such things as would impede the rapidity of his march towards Nashville. Having 25,000 well equipped cavalry, we were inclined to take our time for many days, but were crowded in by bringing up his infantry, we generously allowed him use of the main road, (after he had fought for it). Of course we held him back at such points as Campbellville, Columbia and Franklin and finely landed him in front of Nashville, with about 10,000 less men than he had when he crossed the Tennessee river.

In the meantime, "Old Pap" Thomas was getting ready to welcome him (Hood) to his Christmas dinner at Nashville instead of Louisville. Having prepared the feast, he went us all out to bring him in on the 14th of December, but Hood, declining to come, we drove him back and across the Tennessee river, taking with him about 15,000 demoralized men out of the 60,000 which he had when he started North. We bade him good-bye at Hulmbridge, and that was the last time he bothered us. Then came the closing, but fiood, declining to come, we drove him back and across the Tennessee river, taking with him about 15,000 demoralized men out of the 60,000 which he had when he started North. We bade him good-bye at Hulmbridge, and that was the last time he bothered us. Then came the closing, but terrible struggle, our nation had been saved, and not one star had been taken from our flag. How glad we were to get back home, to what we called God's country, and what a welcome we received from loyal and loved ones at home.—JOB L. HAAS, late B Co., 2d Reg. Iowa Vet. Cav.

Too Late to Save Her.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I have taken the BLADE a year, and have looked in every number for a few words from some old Brannock-back, or in plain words "Blue Jacket." In our last copy we have heard a boom from the old navy, and as the ball has commenced to roll, I will try to keep it in motion. Sailors are not as much interested in the CAMP FIRES as we would be in the navy departments, if there could be one started. I was pleased to hear from Lem Johnson. I served on board the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and would like to hear a squall from any of her boys. I was on the blockade at Galveston, when the privateer Alabama sunk the United States sloop Hatteras. The Brooklyn went to her rescue but was too late. The Alabama had done her work and left. We cruised around all night and, at daylight the next morning, we saw our colors and flag flying at the masthead about ten feet out of the water.—R. GRAHAM, U. S. sloop Brooklyn, Farragut squadron, Frankfort, N. Y.

Ten Months a Prisoner.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—The good old BLADE has been a welcome visitor in my house for a number of years. I take great interest in reading the CAMP FIRES from my comrades, especially those that were prisoners in Andersonville the last four months of the war. Well do I remember the third and last time that the gates of that old hell hole opened, and I walked out more dead than alive, and started for home; and when we came in sight of the stars and stripes at Jacksonville, Florida, such cheering—well, we had not done anything like it for over a year, and we cheered until our strength gave out, and then fell upon the ground. That was on the 29th day of April, 1865, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from that time until 9 that night, I ate two loaves and a half of wheat bread and about four pounds of codfish, and drank three quarts of coffee and was still hungry, but could get no more that night.—WM. P. DERBYSHIRE Co. E, 135th O. V. I., Newark, O.

From an Ex-Prisoner.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I see that an ex-prisoner wishes to hear from others who were in prison. I was among the sold at Guntown, Miss.—lost my left arm there—and visited the following places: Mobile and Cahaba, Ala., Macon and Andersonville, Ga. Put in nine months and seventeen days in the above places, and then reached our lines near Vicksburg before I was 19 years old. I think if the exchange of prisoners was stopped by our government as a war measure, there should certainly be no kicking against pensioning our boys who were confined for months in the prison pen of Dixie.—WILLIAM MAHRIN, Private Co. C, 7th Ill. Cav., Forrester, Kas.

Hankinson's Black Mule.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I will just step in and make myself the hero of a little incident which transpired while in camp near Savanah, Georgia. Comrade Joe Hankinson was one of the tallest boys in Co. C, 10th regiment Ohio Cav. Vols., being about six feet and two inches in his stockings. Well, comrades, Joe (as we always called him) had a little mule which he rode from Atlanta to the Sea." It was a black mule, and a very genteel looking mule. Whenever Comrade Hankinson mounted his mule, it was a comical sight to see the mule so small, and Comrade Hankinson's legs so long, reaching within six inches of the ground; consequently he was compelled to draw his feet up whenever he passed through the slightest mud hole. One day, while in the above named company, Comrade Hankinson's mule got loose from the picket and went roaming over camp at will. I went to assist his owner in catching his mule. The halter, or lead strap, with which he had been tied, was dragging on the ground, being eight or nine feet long. "Little Blacky" did not propose to be caught, and every effort we made to capture him seemed in vain. Finally, in passing me, I managed to get hold of the end of his lead-strap. Having a firm hold of the strap, I was jerked along in behind Blacky, he pulling me at a lively rate. I was doing my level best to stop him. Comrade Hankinson, seeing my dilemma, drawled out at the top of his voice, "You don't appear like a soldier of that regiment. But if you are, let me show you how a member of that regiment addresses an officer. You stand here and be colonel for a moment, while I take your place as a private."

The German citizen soldier eyed the colonel curiously as he walked a few paces, wheeled about, and approached him with a brisk, soldierly step, and military carriage. The substitute private saluted the suddenly commissioned colonel, and said:

"Colonel, can you tell me sir, where I will find the surgeon of the regiment?"

"Mein Gott in Himmel, I doan no! I'm been lookin' for him meinself for an hour!"

The colonel's dignity succumbed to the German's reply, and he walked into his quarters to conceal a hearty laugh.

—After the most exhaustive practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, as the best pain-curing remedy, at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

Fancies of Children.

The druliness of children's remarks oftenest consists in their looking at things, ideal or intellectual, from a strictly material basis. They measure probabilities by their experience, and have not yet learned to construct a world of theory beyond that apparent to the senses.

"The clouds," observed a little four year girl, "must be solid, or the angels would tumble through."

"Oh, they can fly like the birds!" her brother, two years older, assured her.

"Oh, no!" she replied, calling to mind the fact that she had seen the tail feathers of the hens clipped to keep them from flying, "of course they can't for they haven't any tails."

On another occasion this same child observed to her mother, in the most matter-of fact tone: "I wish I was as high as the moon and the stars, and then I'd take a great ladder and go up and look on God's mantel-piece and see if I could find any peppermints there."—*Harper's Magazine.*

MRS. J. T. RICHEY, 562 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble neuralgia, female complaints and every known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote, "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." MRS. RICHEY will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

He Filled the Prescription.

A gentleman received a note from his lawyer which he was unable to decipher. On his way to his office he met a friend at the door of a drug store. The friend, after vainly attempting to read the note, suggested that they step inside and hand it to the druggist without comment. The druggist, after studying it in silence for a few minutes, stepped beyond the prescription case, and in a short time returned with a bottle of medicine, duly labeled and bearing the directions. When the gentleman saw his lawyer he was informed that the note was a notice for him to call at his office between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. of the following day. It is a pretty difficult matter to "stick" the regulation druggist.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. FARNELEE, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

Her Brand.

"The smoke from that cigar is very offensive," said a lady to her husband.

"My dear, it is of the finest brand of imported cigars."

"That may be, but you know you are a married man, and should not smoke imported cigars in the presence of your wife."

"Well, what kind of cigars would be appropriate for me to smoke when I come home?"

"Domestic,' my dear," replied the lady.

—The Interests of Education will be represented in *The Youth's Companion* during next year by Edward Everett Hale, by Gen. Francis A. Walker, by H. A. Taine, by James Parton, by Admiral David Porter, and by the Commandant at West Point.

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But *Medical Authorities* agree, that it can be *far gone without disease and yet give forth no pain*, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased *it affects the entire system*. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order. We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, *KIDNEY DISEASE* produces any of the *following Common and Unsuspected*

SYMPTOMS: Back ache; *Unusual desire to urinate at night;* Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of *Greasy Froth in wa ter;* Irritated, hot and dry skin; Pickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of *pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water;* Sour stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; *Deposit of mucous some time after urination;* Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, *albumen and tube casts in the water;* Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the *chief disorders* or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements if they are restored to health by the great specific "Warner's SAFE Cure," the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is *NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.* It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ, and produces all the above symptoms.

Therefore, we say confidently that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is *THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED* for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, *removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system.* Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are effected by kidney poison, and cured by

"Warner's Safe Cure."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the *effect* of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the *kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away* and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has *the same destructive effect upon the lungs:* For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of *Pneumonia* in the Spring of the year, Lung Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by "Warner's SAFE Cure," as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be *surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.*

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an *especial affinity for the optic nerve,* and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with "Warner's SAFE Cure," their *eye-sight has been vastly improved.* In fact, one of the best oculists in the country says that *half the patients* that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are *victims of kidney disorder.* We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their *kidneys have been out of order for years,* and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs the appetite is developed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of a manifestly unethical character or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals in his als, firms or corporations.

3. All communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the Question Bureau, and contain not more than two questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it and it is consistent with the speed of general interest, it will be answered, unless a request is made to the contrary, quite a distance. The Question Bureau is always full, and we are frequently left and wound usually two or three weeks behind. hill, up which

4. This department is not intended to settle disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions cannot be relied upon to be of general interest, and no one perfectly level has the right to DEMAND a reply. Do not request a personal answer by mail.

5. No queries will receive the answer or attention unless the first and third rules above are strictly complied with.

Navigation Laws.

D. M., Toledo, O.:

Give a synopsis of navigation laws, and I would like to explain the reason why foreign-built ships, owned by Americans, cannot be sailed by American crews. I am not permitted to fly the Stars and Stripes. I am too interested in American shipping, and the laws that govern it, to be long in doubt about the matter. Also, what Following are parts of the law being appealed to on those questions:

"Vessels entitled to documents—Classification of vessels—Vessels built within the United States, and under the time of application for registry, belonging wholly or in part to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and not having been employed in any trade carried on by them, in whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or subject of a foreign power, after being duly registered according to the provisions of this title, shall be deemed vessels entitled to the privileges of vessels of the United States, and to be employed in the coasting trade or fishery, according to the provisions of this title, so long as they shall continue to be owned wholly by citizens of the United States, and commanded and navigated by a master and crew, all of whom are citizens of the United States.

"Class 2. Vessels built in the United States, but which, after having been registered under the laws of the United States, or enrolled and licensed, or both, have been transferred to persons not citizens of the United States, or to citizens of the United States residing abroad, and vessels built in the United States, but which, after having been registered under the laws of the United States, or enrolled and licensed, or both, have been sold before their completion to persons not citizens of the United States.

"Article 5. A vessel is not entitled to be deemed a vessel of the United States, or to be employed in the coasting trade or fishery, or to enjoy any of the privileges appertaining thereto, to the benefit thereof, if owned in part by a subject of a foreign power, after having been duly registered as the property of citizens of the United States, unless it is a consul or other public minister of the United States, or a citizen of the United States, who has become such citizen since the vessel was purchased by him, or a citizen of the United States, who, in consequence of his residence in a foreign country, is, according to the laws thereof, entitled to the privileges of a native citizen in relation to the ownership of vessels, or unless the vessel, in case of capture, has been condemned as prize of war to a citizen of the United States, or unless the vessel, having been captured, has been set apart for the benefit of the owner thereof, who was a citizen of the United States at the time of the capture, or of his representatives, if he is dead.

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"Article 10. Navigation laws in some form have existed among all the maritime states of Europe for many centuries. In England, as far back as the year 1579, a statute was passed prohibiting the subjects of the king's subjects from importing or exporting goods in foreign ships, but [illegible] been, and is now, navigation laws of Great Britain, so-called, now merging and began in Cromwell's time. It was provided that no ship should be deemed a British ship unless she was built in Great Britain or Ireland, and driven wholly owned by British subjects, and navigated by a British commander, and a crew of which at least three-fourths of the seamen were British subjects. It seems to have been the British empire to any other; and that no goods which were the growth, product or manufacture of Asia, Africa or America, should be imported from any of the ports of Great Britain except in British ships, or ships of the countries of which the goods were the growth, product or manufacture, or from the places from which they could be usually imported into Great Britain only in such ships. This system was changed in 1849, and the coasting trade was thrown open to the vessels of the world. The navigation laws of the United States are of the same character as those of Great Britain, and the constant adherence to and enforcement of these principles, are supposed by many to have had much to do with the rapid growth of our commerce and marine, and have been the means of building up and developing the vast resources of this country, and of making it the great maritime power that it is. For many years, however, these laws have been gradually relaxed, and the present session of Congress has been marked by the passage of several bills which practically repeal the most important provisions of the navigation laws. The bill passed by the Senate on the 3d inst. is the most sweeping of any of the measures of this character which have been passed by Congress, and if it becomes a law will practically repeal the navigation laws of the United States. The bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. is not so sweeping in its character as the Senate bill, but it is a long step in the direction of repealing the navigation laws. The bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. is not so sweeping in its character as the Senate bill, but it is a long step in the direction of repealing the navigation laws. The bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. is not so sweeping in its character as the Senate bill, but it is a long step in the direction of repealing the navigation laws.

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1. At the home of his mother, in Maryland. 2. After the glass has been perfectly smooth, is so arranged as to be easily canted a little on one side by means of a screw set beneath it. Around the edges of the table is a groove, in which mercury may flow and drop from one corner into bowls. The table is first made perfectly horizontal, and then tin foil is carefully laid over it, covering a greater space than the glass to be coated. A strip of glass is placed along each of three sides of the foil to prevent the mercury from flowing off. The metal is then poured from ladles upon the foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep, and its tendency to flow is checked by its affinity for the tin foil and the mechanical obstruction of the slips of glass. The plate of glass, cleaned with especial care, is dexterously slid on from the open side, and its advancing edge is kept in the mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of the metal or other impurities can get between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury. When exactly in its place, it is held till one edge

Presidential Succession.

M. B. S., Centerville, N. Y.:

Please state who the successor to the President elect is at present, in case of elevation or death of the latter? 2. Does the laws leave the [illegible] ask it per- dent of the Senate out?

The new law provides that "In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of war, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the attorney general, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the postmaster general, or if there be none or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected; provided, that whenever the powers and duties of the office of President shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within 20 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving 20 days' notice of the time of meeting.

"The preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall not be held to extend to, or include any officer whose appointment may have been first vested by the constitution in the head of a department; and such officers only as are eligible to the office of President under the constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

We have given the exact language of the law governing the case, because some correspondents appear to be sorely troubled lest some cabinet officer, not elected under the constitution, would succeed to the Presidency. The law appears to have been carefully drawn, and meets all objections of this nature. The question is one of importance, and should have been settled long ago. There is little inducement to a political crank, now, to "remove" the President and Vice President, because some member of the cabinet, in sympathy with the "removed" officials, would succeed to the Presidency until Congress made other provision, or until the sovereign people could be heard from.

Gulteau—Mirrors—Mugwumps.

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the soldier; third, to the minor brothers and sisters, jointly. Beyond this degree of relationship the laws do not extend.

Sub., Matney, Tenn.:

1. Is the dry process any improvement on the old or wet process of photography? 2. Can a person without any knowledge of chemicals, or experience in photography, take good photographs?

1. Yes. In the dry process, the collodion film, after being carefully washed, is coated with some preservative material, such as tannin, and then dried. Though this plate is much less sensitive than the wet one, it is more convenient for certain purposes, such as the taking of landscape views, etc. 2. No.

A. E. F., no postoffice:

What will prevent the falling out of the hair, or restore that which has fallen out?

A pomade for incipient baldness is prepared as follows: Melt over a water-bath twelve ounces pure veal grease, five ounces nutmeg butter, and six and one-half ounces oil of almonds. Triturate in a mortar until thoroughly mixed; then add ten drops croton oil, and incorporate. Next, dissolve three and one-half ounces subcarbonate of soda in one ounce each of alcohol and distilled water; incorporate this with the pomade, and perfume to suit the taste.

W. H. C., Gillespie, Ill.:

Please give a history of the present legal tender notes, who first originated the issue and upon what is the first issued.

The act making $400,000,000 of notes, of denominations of less than $10, a legal tender, as recommended by Sec. Chase, was passed January 17, 1862, by which bill received the votes of Republicans (majority, and 38 Democrats. In the Senate it had 30 votes for to one against—that of Sen. Lowell. In February, 1862, Congress authorized the issue of $15,000,000 in legal tender United States notes.

M. H., Dayton, Ind.:

Can you tell me something of the Women's National Temperance union? We are trying to hold the temperance banner high at this place. We have a monthly citizens' temperance meeting.

The last meeting was held in Minneapolis, in October, when the old officers were re-elected, the list being as follows: Mrs. Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Connecticut; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh. The president of the union will no doubt take pleasure in furnishing all the information desired.

J. W. R., Trenton, O.:

1. I have heard many old persons say that when they were young their mothers used to take about wine to cure a washed Cold Friday, but none of them could tell me when, nor where the cold day was. If you can give me the desired information I will be thankful. 2. Can you tell me what is said about the great storm in England in 1704, and the great rainstorm in China about two years ago?

1. The coldest day in New England in over 100 years was January 30, 1873. In 29 Massachusetts towns the average was 21.9 degrees below zero. This may not be the time you refer to, but it is all the record we can find. 2. No.

A. W. J., Shumala, Ky.:

Please give the attorney fees allowed by law in pension cases.

In original pension claims, and in increase claims, for loss of disability in the line of duty, fee is $25; in bounty land cases, $25; in straight increase claims, $10; in claims for accrued arrears of pay, etc., a percentage is allowed by the government, which is regulated by the number of months' pay due, from the date of the charge of desertion, or for obtaining an honorable discharge, there is no fixed fee, but the customary charge is $10; for obtaining certificates of service, $5. The law only establishes the fee is fixed by agreement between the attorney and the claimant.

D. H. M., Turley City, Pa.:

By whom was the distillation of spiritous liquors discovered? Give a history of his life, and process of distillation.

The art of distillation is first meditioned by an Arabian physician of the eleventh century, Abulhasan, though the invention is attributed by some to Geber, an Arabian alchemist. It is not known who the inventor was, but the discovery of the art of evoking the fiery demon of drunkenness by distillation from grain, etc., is one of modern times. All the substances which were used in ancient times seem to have been the products of fermentation merely. The Bureau has heretofore given the process of distillation as now practiced on a large scale.

W. C. N., Paris, Ill.:

1. What is required of a man to enlist in the regular army? Also what salary do the soldiers of the regular army receive? 3. How and where should a man apply to enlist, or is it necessary to attend a military school first?

1. He must be of sound mind and body, over 21 years of age, and, we think, over five feet six inches in height. 2. The pay of private soldiers runs from $13 a month in one corner's first two years, to $21 a month and rations after 20 years' service. Occasionally a private is detailed for some special duty, and his pay and allowances may run higher. There are retiring offices in New York, St. Louis and Chicago, and some other cities. These questions have been answered several times of late, and will now be dropped.

A. T., Bay View, Md.: No doubt you are sincere, but your logic is defective. The two cases you give are not parallel to that of a distiller who began business when it was lawful to manufacture liquor and is stopped by a prohibitory law. The freeing of the slaves was one of the logical results of the war, and the question of the legal rights of the slave owners in the (nominally) loyal states was not considered. The case of the butchers is not parallel, for we do not know of any state that has not laws regarding the supervision of nuisances injurious to the public health. The butcher shop, being established and conducted as required, comes under its provisions—the same as a distillery would which was built after the prohibitory law was enacted. You will have to try again—and we hope will look at the matter from the standpoint of logic rather than of prejudice.

W. H. A., Centre Village, N. Y.:

1. Do the fast ocean steamers running between New York and Liverpool take on board sufficient water to supply their engines all the entire trip to and from leaving New York? 2. Are all vessels required to take on board a pilot before entering the port of New York? 3. In what year was the greatest number of miles of railroad constructed in this country? Give number of miles.

1. They are provided with condensers, by which sea water is made serviceable. 2. Yes. Pilot boats cruise for eight or eight pilots on board, go out 200 or 300 miles and lay in wait for expected vessels. When one is sighted, a pilot is put aboard, and so on till all the pilots are provided for. There is great competition in this pilot business, and it is a rare thing that a vessel is put to any inconvenience in waiting for a pilot. 3. In 1882, the increase being 11,568 miles.

Sub., Centralia, Kas.:

1. Is there a short personal history of W. D. Howells, the novelist. 2. Where can one make complaint in regard to the great

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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLADE.

We call especial attention to the advertisement on the fifth page announcing the giving away, this winter, of something over $2,000 in premiums for raising clubs for the WEEKLY BLADE. No more liberal offer was ever made by any newspaper, and it should result in an enormous increase in the circulation of the BLADE—the Old Reliable Family Newspaper. Some one is going to get a $650 Piano, somebody is going to get a first-class Cabinet Organ, some one will get a first-class Singer Sewing Machine, and scores will receive other premiums, every one of which is of positive value. In addition to these extra premiums, every one who interests him, or her, self in the matter gets very liberal pay for what they do, whether they secure a premium or not.

Now what you want to do is to get our terms to agents, and get to work. Those who already have them, should commence on receipt of this number of the paper.

The awards of these extra Premiums will be made May first. The field is open to everybody, men, women and children, and the rewards are rich. A $650 Piano is not picked up every day, nor is any other of the beautiful articles we propose to give away. Begin your work now.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE trade reports for the past week show a moderate gain in the movement of general merchandise at all distributing centers. Except in so far as this is due to increased breadstuffs and other exports from the Atlantic seaports named, the gain is due to a stimulated retail demand for dry goods, groceries and notions, owing to cold weather and to the approach of the holiday season. At most points a widespread confidence is reported in the future of general trade, notwithstanding a noticeable check to the movement of goods from first hands in textile and other lines.

IT is a very notable fact that the iron boom which is felt in every branch of that interest is evolving speculative inquiry for the future development of production almost exclusively in Alabama and Tennessee, where sundry speculations connected with the iron interest appear to be approaching the stage of mania. Enormous profits have been secured in investments in iron and coal land and in town property in proximity to the iron centers, running up several hundred per cent; and still the excitement extends and deepens. This is especially the case at Birmingham, Alabama. There has never been a time of favorable trade reaction in which everything has been so concentrated upon this central interest of nearly all industries.

THE public debt don't decrease as rapidly as it did for two or three months before election. See?

CONGRESS met Monday.

THE President's message contains exactly 16,269 words. The BLADE gives a synopsis of its points on page 7.

IT is said that Morrison intends to-day to give notice that he will bring up his bill at the earliest opportunity this session. This would indicate that the MORRISON-CARLISLE element are determined to do exactly what they announced they would do at the free trade banquet in Chicago. So far as can be learned there has been no change in the situation and the vote is not likely to be greatly different from that taken in June.

IT is said that the expected compromise on the interstate commerce bill has not yet materialized, and that the present outlook is not at all favorable.

CAPT. EADS says that the gentlemen interested in the ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama have decided to abandon the acceptance of government aid, crammed by restrictions, and will form a private corporation. Application for means to carry out the great work will be made to all the great money centers of the world.

GEN. ROSECRANS, register of the treasury, has, in his annual report the establishment of a "division of balances" in the department which shall keep all final balances of accounts.

MONTANA is pleading for admission as a state, and a memorial to that end will be presented to Congress this winter. All right; but let us grant Dakota the admission she has so long asked and which she deserves before we admit any less deserving territory. Justice first!

THE official count shows that the amendment to the Illinois constitution prohibiting convict contract labor was adopted, it receiving more than 20,000 votes above the required number.

THE seat of Hon. JOHN M. GLOVER, Representative-elect to the Fiftieth Congress from the Ninth Missouri district, will be contested by NATHAN FRANK, who claims a majority of 500 votes over GLOVER.

MR. THOEBE has prepared his petition contesting the seat of Speaker CARLISLE. He alleges, first, that 1,000 legal votes in the Sixth Kentucky district were cast for Mr. THOEBE, which, by omissions and mistakes, or by fraud and collusion of the election officers, were not counted and returned for Mr. THOEBE. The document contains a long list of specifications, and makes out a strong case. The workingmen of the country should be specially interested in this contest by one of their number with the aristocratic CARLISLE.

THE annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad favors the Hoar bill for the refunding of the road's indebtedness to the government by semi-annual payments, advises fixing the period at 80 instead of at 60 years.

THE oleomargarine tax law does not appear to work as its more urgent supporters supposed that it would. The theory was, that the tax upon oleomargarine would reduce the sale and consumption of that much-criticised article. The indications, however, point to an increased consumption, the consumer relying upon the government stamp as a guarantee of the quality of the product. This is a mistaken idea save in a secondary sense, yet there is a legitimate demand for the article. The result will very likely be that the industry will fall into fewer hands, with a greater carefulness in preparation. It will hold its place in competition with the lower grades of butter, and, sold for what it is and with due vigilance as to its quality, it will have a standing in the market not heretofore attained. There will probably be less poor butter sold and more pure oleomargarine, while the consumer will pay the price of insurance of good quality.

EIGHT proprietors of second-rate hotels and restaurants in Hartford, Conn., have been arrested for failure to keep prominently displayed in their establishments the placard "Oleomargarine used here," as required by law of all who offer that substitute for butter to their patrons. The trials were continued one week, and test cases will be made of them when they are called.

SEN. SHERMAN is in favor of allowing national banks to do business on 4½ per cent. bonds at their face value, thus increasing the circulation about $30,000,000. He is also in favor of making sugar free of duty, giving bounties on Louisana sugar, and would also reduce the tobacco tax one-half.

THE St. Louis district Woman's Christian Temperance union, having observed a newspaper report to the effect that Mrs. WHITNEY, wife of the secretary of the Navy, had given a dinner party to eighteen ladies, including Mrs. CLEVELAND, at which "courses of alcoholic drinks were served," has adopted a resolution expressing "deep mortification and profound regret that ladies in this high social position should themselves set this bad example to the people of this already drink-diseased country." The secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the resolution to Mrs. CLEVELAND.

ON Friday the grand jury of the United States District court at Indianapolis was discharged, having failed to take any action whatever upon the abominable frauds committed in that state at the November election. The presiding judge (Woods) gave them a severe lecture upon their gross neglect of their sworn duty.

THE new extradition treaty with Japan which is now in force, provides for the rendition of criminals charged with murder, counterfeiting, forgery, embezzlement of public funds, robbery, burglary, perjury arson, piracy, etc.

GREEN SMITH, president *pro tem.* of the Indiana Senate, has filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the secretary of state from transmitting to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the result of the vote cast for lieutenant governor at the recent election by which ROBERTSON was elected. SMITH is a Democrat, and will become the actual presiding officer of the Senate in case the courts hold that an election of lieutenant governor was unnecessary to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. MANSON accepting a federal position. The Democrats must think they own the lieutenant governorship. After nominating a candidate, and having him defeated, they get out an injunction to keep the office in Democratic hands.

BROWN, who was elected to Congress as an Independent Republican over CABELL in the Fifth Virginia district, announces that he will vote with the Democrats.

IOWA has one Democratic Representative who is thoroughly disgusted. It is Hon. BENJ. T. FREDRICK, of the Fifth district. He was defeated for re-election in November, and now sends his resignation to Gov. LARRABEE, because he has been snubbed by Postmaster General VILAS in the matter of appointments. The spoilsmen are not happy.

THE coercive policy is still proceeding in Ireland, and the probabilities are that before the winter is over the trouble there will exceed anything which has ever before been witnessed. It was thought that a kind of truce had been arranged between the Government and the National League, which was observed fairly well until the Government's order for the prosecution of Mr. DILLON and to prevent League meetings, and those were taken as an open declaration of war. The excuse for this movement was that Mr. DILLON was endeavoring to stir up the tenants against the Government's efforts to stop evictions, in the fear that the National Ledgue might, in this way, lose its influence. Probably this is true, and it appears the more likely because there is no severe criticism upon his course from the Liberal press, which, if it does not fully approve, certainly does not oppose it

A SENSATION was produced in England by the open avowal of the Roman Catholic Archbishop WALSH of his adhesion to the doctrine that tenants may rightly determine for themselves what proportion of their rent they will pay, and that they may pay this to agents of their own choosing and not to their landlords. The influence in Ireland of this declaration will be very great, and must make it far more difficult for the government to carry out its coercive policy. Meanwhile public opinion in England, even among the Tories, is greatly divided as to the success of the present policy, and there has been a protest against the convening of Parliament by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL nearly a month earlier than usual, which the Parnellites say, is to afford him a pretext for carrying out his stringent method of procedure.

THE breaking down of the Tory attempt to use the policy of the Liberal party demonstrates absolutely that there can be no half-way measures employed in settling the Irish question. In future it must be the strongest kind of coercion or else Home Rule, and there is no question as to the final triumph of the latter. The Conservative liberal policy satisfied no one. It did not go far enough for the tenants and it displeased the landlords who felt themselves betrayed in the house of their friends. It remains to be seen whether the government will carry its coercive policy to the bitter end immediately, or await the assembling of Parliament before taking decided measures.

ANOTHER French cabinet crisis has culminated in the resignation of the ministry which, however, has not been accepted. This movement was caused by the vote of the Chambers to abolish sub-prefectures or rather to cut off the supplies by which they were maintained, which amounted to the same thing. This vote was considered equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence in certain ministers, which was answered by the whole cabinet. It is probable that the final outcome will be the retirement of three of the ministers while the others will remain. The sub-prefects were useless to the citizens whose taxes supported them, but a help to the Government, which latter fact explains the action of the cabinet.

A CONSIDERABLE excitement continues because of BISMARCK'S demand for an increase of the German army. It is held to mean something more than simply a determination to keep pace with France in a preparation for a future struggle, but rather foreshadows an expectation of a defensive alliance between Russia and that country as an outcome of the Bulgarian matter. What is now asked for will increase the army one-tenth above its usual peace footing. Should Russia and France on the one hand, and Germany, Austria and Italy on the other, collide, it is probable that the former will first endeavor to get Germany out of the way before attempting any operations in the Balkans. This would seem to be the key to BISMARCK'S action.

OUR WEEKLY SALAD.

THE fashionable world in Boston and New York have a fancy for other amusements at their private entertainments than the old-time ones of dancing and card-playing. For a year or two reading and recitations, and music, all from real artists, have been the attractions, and the more startling and novel, the better liked. This winter, the craze in New York is hand reading, and a Mr. Heron-Allen is called upon constantly for the exercise of his art—which he calls cheirosophy—at $100 for a single reception or a 5 o'clock tea, that he has a prospect of wading in shekels before the winter is over. The hours in which he is not thus employed he devotes to private readings from $10 to $25 a hand, and society people in Gotham are going wild over the matter.

SEVERAL years ago St. Louis had the same sort of epidemic, and it has visited other places at different times. Of course to be a successful hand reader in fashionable circles, the devotee of the art must be able to charm either by grace of manner, or by wearing an air of gloomy mysterious business which makes those who are in his presence thrill and shudder in the most enchanting way, enchanting because it is a new sensation. It is claimed that the reason the character and future of people can be read so unerringly (?) by the palm of the hand, is because a subtle electric fluid passes thither from the brain and receives and registers the latter's sensations and impressions. However that may be, it is certain that the art has many disciples at present.

HAVE any of the Toledo girls learned the "baby stare" yet, with which to transfix the masculine? What is it? The next time you see a puppy in repose—not slumber—seven or eight weeks old, just notice the expression of its eyes, and you have it. The way the girls manage it is to open their orbs to the widest extent, turn them upon the individual they desire to nail, and then make them as expressionless as possible. It takes time to bring this to perfection, but like everything else, perseverance will end in victory. Chicago girls are said to be most accomplished in this new "fad."

PUNCH says that "there are more cases of nervous fiber exhaustion arising from perseverance in what we don't like, than most people are inclined to suspect." Punch is right. It seems to be a part of the discipline in this life to be compelled to do just the very things that we would rather leave undone, and vice versa. We may rather stay in the house, where it is warm and comfortable, but business, necessity, or health, drives us forth. We want to go out for the fresh air, but duty or indisposition shuts us in. We long to read the new book at our hand, but work is imperative. We should like to finish a piece of work, but our eyes must not be overtaxed. And that is the way from year's end to year's end.

THERE is a class of people who make a merit of crucifying their desires when circumstances do not demand it. They seem to enjoy martyrdom of this kind, as if the denying of what they dislike, and the denial of all gratification of their tastes was to bring them great reward here or hereafter. Selfishness is hateful, but to do things which are pleasant to oneself when their doing does not interfere with the rights of others, or the performance of duty, is eminently fit and proper—not only that, but it is absolutely right. A self-denial which benefits no one, and is really only a sort of self-scourging, numbs nothing to anybody else, and is a useless mortification of the spirit.

THE moral of all this is to get what of good out of this life that is possible which does not conflict with our duties to others, and which leaves our moral nature sweet and clean. It is better to laugh than to cry; to be merry and glad than sad and sour; to catch the sunshine than to hide in the shadows; to enjoy pleasant things than to seek pain; for only in this way can the moral and mental natures approach their full fruition. Sunshine and not frost make flowers bloom and fruit ripen. Human things obey the same law.

SWITZERLAND has a very peculiar way of getting to her public funds. She taxes all visitors at the rate of five francs a year, and if they happen to be ignorant of the law and do not pay, they are fined and the sum that must be then handed over is $4. If a lady takes a maid with her, she must also pay a tax for that privilege, and no plea of ignorance will excuse her from further requirements if she does not. This act of it, however, does not matter so much as that of the exaction, if a person desires to prolong his stay beyond six months, of a certificate of age, baptism and marriage, as one is not apt to have that sort of thing always at hand. Every country seems to have its peculiarities, as well as individuals, and they are about as difficult to learn.

THE Dutch people are noted for their thrift, their many ways of counting up the pennies until they reach into dollars, and the very small amount they can live upon and think themselves comfortable. Perhaps some of this comes from their industrious habits which have been handed down for generations. Years ago if lazy people were found in their work houses they had a very effective way of teaching them to work, which is thus described: The patient was placed in a sort of large bath, into which water was kept constantly flowing through a pipe, so that in order to keep himself from drowning he had to turn a crank which pumped the water out again. The water supply and the hours of working were nicely adjusted to his strength and endurance, and the amount gradually increased every day. In one report it says: "The limbs are soon brought to the required degree of pliableness, and the men very soon begin to ask for some less irksome labor, which they afterwards perform in a most satisfactory manner."

GOROO, GOROO!

Gen. Perley Poore's War Cry and His Blunder.

That Nestor of the press, the reverend gen. Colon Perley Poore, has an open heart for all American humorists, but especially for flights in the overflowing spirits of the irrepressible Boz, which have filled his own little island to the brim and intoxicated the new world with the drippings. Of all the creations of Dickens, Mr. Poore relishes most the dreadful old man who stopped David Copperfield on his way to his aunt's house when the poor little boy tried to sell his jacket. Every one remembers how the old man grinned at David and can imagine the fierce monotonous whine as he held the boy by the hair: "Oh, my eyes and limbs, what do you want? Oh, my lungs and liver, what do you want? Oh, goroo, goroo!"

Now, this pleasant refrain much tickled Mr. Poor, and he likes to roll it over with his tongue as a sweet morsel. So one day when he was walking on State street he sees a friend a short distance in front of him, quietly stealing up behind him. He drives his friend's hat down over his eyes, grabs him by throat with one hand and wreathes the other in his hair, shouting in his ear meanwhile: "Oh, my heart on fire; oh, my eyes and limbs; oh, my lungs and liver; goroo, goroo!"

The astonished victim struggles, breaks away and turns full upon Mr. Poore.

"So, it was not his friend, but a stranger who knew him not.

"Oh, goroo, goroo!—*Bolton Record.*

CONSUMPTION is often an only indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. Friends all thought I was far gone in consumption. I was sure the time had come when I must leave my little children motherless. With the dreadful fact staring me in the face, I used to try Warner's safe cure. My friend tried to dissuade me, thinking I was far gone for anything to help me. I took it, and in two weeks time I

SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

If you want to make your winter's pocket money write us for our special terms to agents. We shall pay more liberally for work for the BLADE this winter than any paper in the country. Drop a postal card asking for terms, and it will pay you.

THE papers are criticising BOB INGERSOLL severely for a recent utterance in a lecture to the effect that "no man has a right to own more land than he can use," in view of the fact that he is a prominent member of a wealthy company which owns a tract of land in New Mexico about one-fourth as large as the state of Ohio. INGERSOLL'S remark is a brilliant bit of glittering generality. If he would explain what he means by "using" land, and what definition he gives to the word "right" in the connection in which he uses it, the sentence might be intelligible—and in that case we doubt if the men who now indorse the sentiment would then be willing to do so. INGERSOLL should be above the use of claptrap.

A REGULAR bonanza of a lead mine has been struck at East Galena, Ill.

CLEVELAND'S SECOND MESSAGE.

Mr. CLEVELAND follows old Democratic *ante-bellum* precedents in his message, in mistaking verbosity for profundity, and inflicts upon the people between ten and eleven columns of drivel, the facts in which could have been stated compactly in one-quarter the space he occupies. Regarding foreign affairs, he goes over the whole ground, including much unimportant matter. Special attention is given to the abuse of Chinamen in this country, which he condemns; and he proposes more stringent legislation regarding their exclusion, with better protection for those who remain. He wants the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom renewed. As to the Cutting case, he declares that the Mexican claim of jurisdiction over offenses against Mexicans committed on American soil, can never be conceded. He takes BAYARD'S statement of the law and facts of the case, which, it will be remembered, widely differ from the view of the matter taken by the Mexican authorities. He declares our treaty arrangements regarding renunciation of foreign citizenship by naturalized citizens to be inadequate, and recommends changes in the extradition laws.

The only portions of the message of vital interest to the people are those relating to the tariff, to the silver question, coast fortification, and civil service reform. Regarding the revenue, he repeats the stale, worn-out charges that the consumer pays the duty, etc., and this section of his message reads like a free trade campaign speech. He strongly recommends that the enforced coinage of silver dollars shall stop, and wants the ocean and lake frontiers of the country fortified.

He has nothing original to say on the currency question and the maintenance of the national banking system, but refers Congress to the recommendations contained in the report of the secretary of the Treasury upon these topics. He wants some steps taken by Congress to secure the commencement of the manufacture of gun steel in the United States; recommends an addition to the federal judiciary in New York, so that the many cases arising out of the valuation of imports at the custom-house there may be promptly adjudicated; and suggests that federal penitentiaries shall be established, where the convicts may be employed in manufacturing goods for the army and navy.

He still adheres to the principle of civil service reform, however much he may deviate from it in practice, and enters upon a defense of it against the bitter attacks made upon him on that account by the spoils Democrats. He devotes some attention to the labor question, reviews his recommendation for an enlargement of the present labor bureau, and urges that the power of arbitration between employers and employes be vested in that bureau. This recommendation ought to make the state rights Democrats howl, for it would certainly be an invasion of what they are pleased to term "the reserved rights of the states." Our objection to the plan is not based upon that point, for if arbitration is resorted to, a federal board would be the best method of accomplishing it; but our objection rests upon its futility to accomplish anything permanent. The rights and privileges of workmen and employers is a matter which should be clearly and properly defined by law, and the principles so laid down should be applied by the courts, as in all other equity cases.

There is nothing else in the long document that justifies extended comment. We shall have more to say in the future in the way of discussion of the views presented on the tariff, on silver, on labor, and on civil service reform.

TO THOSE NOT SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THIS NUMBER OF THE BLADE.

A great many people, who are not subscribers will receive this number of the BLADE. We ask of all such a careful examination, and a just comparison with any other paper printed. And then, if it pleases you, as it will, remit your subscription at once, and secure its weekly visits. $1.00 a year, 30 cents for three months. You will never regret it.

A PROLIFIC ROYAL FAMILY.

The princeling of Princess BEATRICE, of Battenberg, who was born the other day, makes the twenty-fifth living grandchild of the Queen of England. The muster-roll of the second generation of VICTORIA'S progeny stands as follows:

Princess Victoria, who married Prince Frederick William of Prussia, heir to the German Empire, six; the Prince of Wales, who married Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, five; Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who married Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, five; Princess Helena, who married Prince Christian, of Schleswig Holstein, four; Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, who married Princess Louise of Prussia, two; Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany (now dead), who married Princess Helena of Waldeck, two; and now one to Princess Beatrice, who married Hrince Henry of Battenberg on July 29, 1885. Princess Louise, who married the Marquis of Lorne in 1871, has no children.

The feeling in England over the rapid additions to the long list of the royal pensioners upon the bounty of the nation must be very strong, when even the Tory London *Standard* makes such remarks as the following, from its editorial on the new-born Battenberg:

The grandchildren of the Queen, if numerous enough, might conceivably find it wise to betake themselves to some occupation more practical than that of parliepating in princely or merely ceremonial duties, and as they accommodated themselves to the present condition of things the feelings of the nation for them would fall into harmony with the new situation.

YOUR ranting American free trader of the HURD, CARLISLE and MORRISON stripe insists as a cardinal doctrine that purchases must be made where rates are cheapest, the question of injury to home institutions and native workmen being left entirely out of the calculation. Their English brethren have recently had to take a dose of their own medicine, and the result is a howl that reverbrates even on this side of the Atlantic. Several foreign steamship companies have been given contracts for carrying the mails by the English government, because these companies agreed to perform the service at less rates than the British companies in the same business. Thereupon the Liverpool chamber of commerce rises up and indulges in awful denunciation of the government, declaring that their action would everlastingly break up the English merchant marine. The galled jade winced the more because the contract was given to a German company—natives of a country where protection prevails. Inconsistency is the brightest jewel in the crown of the free trader.

SPRIGGS has spoken. And as SPRIGGS is declared to be "a close friend of the President," and made that fact prominent in his canvass for Congress in the Utica (N. Y.) district, it is interesting to know that SPRIGGS was defeated. It is also very interesting to hear SPRIGGS allege as the reason for his defeat the following:

The solid vote of all the Irish societies in Utica and Rome seemed to be against me. I don't know why, because it was always with me before. I believe that if Cleveland should be renominated for the Presidency he would not get a single vote from the organized Irishmen in any district. I certainly could not carry Cleveland through another campaign in my district.

How does that look for 1888, Mr. President?

THE Democrats, in their calculations upon the next Presidential contest, assume that the vote of New York is necessary to success. There is no doubt, as matters stand now, but that CLEVELAND will be the Democratic nominee. Yet a Democratic paper declares that there are 40,000 Democratic soldiers in the state of New York who are bitterly aggrieved over his course with reference to pensions, not to speak of the tens of thousands in other states.

OUR GREAT PREMIUMS.

There is going to be sharp competition for our premiums. Every mail brings us notices of intending competitors who send long lists of names to whom to send specimens to help them in their work. It is not singular, for these premiums were never equalled by any newspaper. Just think of it A piano, a cabinet organ, sewing machines, and other articles of value. Compete for these premiums. If you don't win one you still get better pay for your work than you can in any other way, for whether you secure a premium or not you get your commission all the same.

CONGRESS THIS WINTER.

This is the short session of Congress. The terms of all the members of the present House expire on March 4 next, and those of one-third of the Senators; and with them expires the Forty-ninth Congress. There are less than three months' working time, for the Christmas holidays will take a week or ten days; and, in fact, but little will be done before the reassembling in January. Yet there is very much business of importance awaiting action. How many necessary measures will receive attention?

Among the members, especially those who will be relegated to private life next March, there is a "discouraged" feeling, and little expectation of much more than the passage of the necessary appropriation bills by this Congress. There were over 10,000 bills introduced in the House last session, and the members are now loaded down with more new ones to be introduced. There were some 3,000 introduced in the Senate last session, and every senator has more now ready. Of the 13,000 that were introduced last session about 1,000 were made laws and about 1,000 rejected, while still another thousand were worked into other bills or otherwise disposed of. This leaves about 10,000 of them yet in existence, either on the calendars or in the committee-rooms. There are probably 2,000 more ready or nearly ready to be introduced; so there will be a round 12,000 bills pressing for action this session. There are 83 pages of the House calendar now filled with those ready for action and about 30 pages of the Senate calendar. On the two lists there are some 2,000 bills ready to be taken up in Congress. The others are in committee, fighting for a hearing there.

There is to be a battle over the tariff after all, it seems. The free traders—notably MORRISON, who knows he will never be returned to the House—are desperate, and are determined to keep up the agitation that has been an important factor in paralyzing business since 1883. Then it is believed that both the President and the secretary of the Treasury will recommend action on the tariff matter. They have found great need for a revision at once of the features of the tariff pertaining to the methods of collection. They will urge the passage of the Hewitt bill of last session, which was prepared by the treasury department. The result of this will be, should Mr. HEWITT press the bill, as he will be in duty bound to do, a fight by Mr. MORRISON in favor of his general tariff measure, which he holds ought to go through along with the Hewitt measure. This, it is believed, will precipitate the tariff fight of last session over again and make another test struggle in the House. The opponents of the Morrison bill are encouraged by the result of the election, and there seems little prospect that the result will be any more favorable to the measure than it was a half year ago.

Then comes the Blair bill. Its friends feel confident that it has grown stronger through the discussions that have been had over it during the campaign of the past summer, and are sanguine that it will pass. It should pass, and we hope the struggle will result in victory for its friends.

Then comes the question of the continuance of the national banking system. Comptroller of Currency TRENHOLM, is quite anxious, in his annual report, that Congress shall take up the matter.

Dakota will knock loudly at the doors of Congress for admission as a state. The bill for that purpose has passed the Senate, but it is too much to hope that the Democratic majority in that body will vote to admit a state that will at once add two Republicans to the Senate. Washington will ask to be admitted, but as her vote this fall was Republican, she also will be kept out in the cold.

The inter-state commerce bill will be called up early in the session, and there is just a possibility of its passage this time. Mr. REAGAN, it is understood, is willing to concede something to Mr. CULLOM in regard to his bill, and there is more likelihood of the bill becoming a law than ever before.

There are a very large number of public buildings waiting for action, but the chances are that "Objector" HOLMAN will be able to beat them, as the session is so short.

There will be a demand for some amendments to the oleomargarine law, and they will probably be passed. The bankruptcy bill will be pushed, and a strong effort made to have it enacted into law. Success, however, seems problematical. The Hennepin canal will also be pushed. Then, also, Capt. EADS is preparing to make a fight for his trans-isthmian railway scheme.

From all parts of the West there is an urgent demand for some legislation looking to the prevention of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, and it will probably be given. The Western people are thoroughly awake to this matter at last, and will join hands with the East and outvote the Southerners who oppose it on the ground that it is an interference with the duties and privileges of the state governments.

The bill to pension the Mexican war veterans will be again pressed, but probably again left over. The Senate will be busy in secret session with treaties and nominations which were rejected last session. As for the thousands of private bills, their chances are very slender indeed, and in fact, of the great number of measures pressing for recognition, there is but a slight chance for but a very few of them.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Send us, please, the name and address of every friend you have in the world, to whom we may send specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE. It makes no difference where they are located, north, south, east or west, for the BLADE circulates in every state and territory, and, by the way it is the only paper that does. Send in the names and do your friends a favor. You can get a great many addresses on a postal card.

NEW YORK CITY has for years had a leaning toward free trade. This is so because it is "business." To have free trade in the United States would mean that New York would grow immensely wealthy in the importing business. It would be the greatest importing city in the world. That is all there is in New York's free trade idea. It is purely selfish. New York would thrive, and the rest of the country go to the dogs.

THE Republican state committee of New Jersey has offered a reward of $1,000 for information which will lead to the discovery of the parties who tampered with the ballot boxes in the townships in Camden county, whereby the Democratic candidate for the assembly appears to have a majority in a recount over the Republican, who was declared elected on the original counts.

NORTHERN stove manufacturers are preparing to move southward on account of the cheapness of iron in Tennessee and Alabama.

DABNEY AGAIN.

A protest has gone up from all over the North at the appointment of Dr. DABNEY, once one of the infamous gang who acted as guards at Andersonville, whose chief duty it was to shoot down Union prisoners in cold blood, as an examiner in the Pension office. But there seems to be no effect produced upon the President or Gen. BLACK. A special from Washington quotes an ex-rebel officer from South Carolina, who had been reading some of the editorial protests in Northern papers. Said he:

I'd like to know what Northern Republicans are going to do about Dabney. We've got the control of the government now, and by — we intend to run it and keep Dabney in whether it is pleasant to them or otherwise.

Well, the programme concerning DABNEY is about this: We propose to elect a Republican President in 1888, and have Mr. DABNEY bounced. That is just about the size of it. The day has not come yet when a red-handed murderer can permanently hold a federal position to which he was appointed because of his efficiency in killing off defenseless men.

THE BENTON-STONE CASES.

The mugwumps are completely knocked out of time by the BENTON and STONE cases. *Harper's Weekly*, of this week, and also the *Nation*, have nothing in the way of editorial comment upon the later phases of the cases. The two men did just the same thing—only BENTON, the Democrat, arraigned severely the civil service reform pretenses of the President in his dozen or so speeches, while STONE, the Republican, made one of his two speeches on the tariff and the other on the prohibition question, and did not refer to CLEVELAND at all. Yet BENTON was reinstated and STONE was not—and on the ground that the latter had attacked the administration! Your genuine mugwump is a queer sort of person, but this was too much. There is a coolness between the President and his distinguished allies that is constantly growing more frigid.

There is no civil service reform, even to the most strenuous mugwump, in reinstating BENTON because he is a Democrat, and in refusing to reinstate STONE because he is a Republican. It is to plain a case to be misconstrued. The meaning can only be that the President has abandoned the mugwumps, having gotten out of them all he can, and is preparing to throw himself into the arms of the spoils Democrats.

CLEVELAND has played with the mugwumps until the breach between them and the Republican party is too wide to be repaired. He now deserts them. The question now arises, what will the mugwumps do now, poor things? They are cast into outer darkness, and relegated to the condition of political tramps.

WHAT BENTON SAID.

It is rumored that His Excellency, Mr. CLEVELAND, is much irritated and annoyed at the choice excerpts from BENTON'S speeches which are being published in the newspapers, and the further intimation is given that if he finds that BENTON really made such remarks he will suspend him summarily. A copy of BENTON'S speech at Gallatin, Mo., has been recently published, in which that gentleman made the following biting criticisms of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair:

I don't agree with Pres. Cleveland in everything. I don't believe in his civil service humbuggery. * * * I don't agree with Mr. Cleveland on the silver question. He was raised east of the Allegheny Mountains, and he gets his ideas from that region. He never has been west of Buffalo, and has not any more idea of the great West and its vast mineral resources than the mere schoolboy who learns it from studying geography. He gets his ideas on finance from the gold bugs of Wall street, who once demonetized silver and had it—the dollar—stricken from the statute act clandestinely and without the consent of the people. He learns his financial theories from Wall street, the leeches that suck the blood of the honest yeomanry of the land are the vampires. That's where Mr. Cleveland gets his views of finance. When he wrote his gratuitous letter on the subject of silver coinage, even before he was inaugurated as President, he illustrated where he got his ideas and he struck a blow at the west in the interest of the bondholders and money sharks, and I felt like sinking down in my boots; but when Reagan, of Texas, stood up in his dignified manhood and wrote to him that he was the Executive and not the law-making power, and I saw these Democrats battling for their rights and the rights of the people against his assumptions, I rejoiced again that I was a Democrat.

As STONE did not attack CLEVELAND or his administration in his two speeches, and as BENTON repeated such utterances as the above in his dozen speeches, the President, if he really desires to deal out justice to them, should at once reinstate STONE and again suspend BENTON. But we doubt if his famous "backbone" is equal to such a task, albeit it would be but an act of simple justice.

CHEAP HOLIDAY BOOKS.

For four weeks we will offer, postpaid by mail, the five books of our own publication: "Andersonville," "Nasby in Exile," "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes," "Health and Beauty," and "Social Etiquette," when all ordered at once, for *Five Dollars*. At our regular price, when ordered one or two at a time, they would cost $6.50. We shall withdraw this offer after Christmas. Of these five books our total sales have been about 100,000. Every family should have the whole set. See descriptions of titles in another column.

COFFEE SALOONS.

The New York *Mail and Express*, which warmly espouses the anti-saloon movement in the Republican party, suggests the plan of having "coffee saloons" as places of public resort rather than the present infernal Rum-holes which are the plague spots of our cities. The ideas of our excellent contemporary are so good that we reproduce the article entire:

Saloons, in which people may find pleasant resorts and agreeable places of rendezvous for meeting with their friends, and where the liquid refreshment sold is a cup of good coffee or tea, rather than the commonly inevitable beer or whisky, are well worth a trial as a means of helping out in the protection of the people from the degradation of the rum traffic.

In fact a very large number of the young in every city become tipplers, not from the love of liquor, but because liquor always appears as an inseparable adjunct to the social habits. They work all day. They desire a little vacation in the evening; they cannot always afford to go to the theater; they meet at a saloon, rest there, accept its accommodations and feel themselves under a moral obligation to "take something" by way of justifying their presence. In this way they drink what they really do not want, but they thus acquire a taste for liquor.

It is absurd to suppose that any persons but those brought up in the slums drink at first from a real love of whiskey, or even from a real love of beer. To the natural healthy organs of taste, both these fluids are nauseous. It is not the same with wine, but the whiskey and the beer drunkards are the hard problem of city life, and they require a taste for liquor. They only begin with great difficulty; but the saloon life of the city is making them all the time, and to head off that fabrication would be a great measure of practical philanthropy.

As we understand the coffee-house movement, it takes the saloons for granted as an institution that can not be eradicated from city life, and that it is not desirable to eradicate; but proposes to substitute the mild and agreeable stimulation of coffee for the fiery fluids that are commonly supplied at such places of public resort. It is a measure that deserves cordial support.

IT is already stated as coming from Mr. RANDALL'S closest friends that a tariff revision bill will be introduced early in the Fiftieth Congress, which will be of such a nature as to meet the approval of the protectionists as well as the moderate "tariff revision" men among the Democrats. It is believed that it will embrace all the simplifications contained in the Hewitt bill for the collection of customs dues, and will put on the free list such articles of common use as will not materially affect our own industries.

THERE is an era of wild speculation in mining stocks on the Pacific coast. Everybody is plunging. It is reported that $4,000,000 have been withdrawn from savings banks in San Francisco within the last ten days and invested in these stocks.

THE vote of Dakota at the recent election was about 100,000, and the Republican majority was about 20,000. There is no possible excuse except a purely partisan one for refusing to admit Dakota to the privileges of statehood.

NASBY.

MEDICINE.

...ve and Popula...

Discovered.

...CTIVE IN SO MA...

...DISEASES?

...The diseases have a common ca... ...tly cures all the diseases. Unlike ... ...itself be free from pain, and the very ... diseased. But *Medical Authorit... ...ve forth no pain*, because it has ... ...ans of conveying the sense of p... *item*. We do not open a watch to ... note the accuracy of its time. So we ... the condition of the system. Now the...

Common and Unsuspected

...e to urinate at night; Fluttering ... ...e; Unusual amount of *Greasy* ... ...stite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bi... ...d Neuralgia; Abundance of *pale*, o... ...eartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense p... *...osit of mucous some time afte...* ...er and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swell... *...the watery* Constipation, alter... ...fections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

...ns caused by a diseased condition ... ...eys, being the cause of all these der... "Warner's SAFE Cure," the m... *MYSTERY ABOUT IT.* It does ... ...ed. Now when the kidneys are dis... through their walls and passes away in the ..., and it is this kidney poison in the ... a every organ, and produces all the ...

...SAFE Cure" is *THE MOST EFF...* ...an race. It is the common remedy when ... *...ist possible number of evil ef...* ...and how they are effected by kidn...

...afe Cure."

...consumption is only the *effect* of a ... ...and not an original disease; if the kidneys ... lungs, the *kidney poison* attacks ... ...y and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid ...d it soon becomes a festering sore and in contact ...d has *the same destructive effect* upon ...ys are ailing will have grave attacks of *Pneu...* ...ughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., or all ...eys by "Warner's SAFE Cure," as many ...*be surprised at the improvement* in the ...

...with some persons has an *especial affinity* ...*ic nerve*, and though we have never ... ...ave written us expressing surprise that after a ... SAFE Cure," their *eye-sight has been* ...culists in the country says that *half the* ... ...in mankind he discovers are *victims of kidney* ...so many people complain of failing eyesight ... their *kidneys have been out of order* ...ing the system.

...recently shown anew, that opium, mo... ...so and other enslaving habits capture the ... and liver. In those organs the appetite ... ...ate that the habits cannot be gotten ... ...ct health. For this purpose, leading men ...inants for the honor of being the only speedy ...er's SAFE Cure."

...an will tell you that rheumatism is caused ...he system. With some it is uric acid, or kin... ...This acid condition is caused by inac... ...he stomach and food assimilating organs ...e the acid has been collecting in the system ...acidified. These acids produce all the various ...constantly coursing

RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK.

A Summer Vacation in Norway—The Ride Overland From Soholt to Vestness—One Fair Day and Its Effects—Beautiful Scenery—Gordon in His Element—Why He Would Not Drive.

EIGHTH NOTE.

Our road from Soholt was alongside the pretty little cemetery for quite a distance, and then branched off to the left and wound around a moderately steep hill, up which the little horses trotted as merrily as though they had been on a perfectly level road. Adams had tried to persuade Gordon to try the carriole on this trip, assuring him that the driving from Soholt to Vestness would be perfectly easy, and that he would have no trouble whatever.

"Oh, I don't mind trouble in the least," said Gordon. "I often go out of my way just to get a little trouble. I would like nothing better at this moment than the trouble and bother of driving that tricky little animal there, and curling myself all up in that narrow, neck-breaking carriole behind. I'm not for one thing. I am too thoughtful of you. I know that you depend upon responsibility and deep plans. The more responsibility you have on those broad shoulders the happier you are. Therefore, I deny myself the pleasure of riding alone, and put myself under your care in the stolkjaerre, doubling your responsibility, and thus increasing your happiness by just that much."

So I was installed in the carriole—secretly rejoicing at Gordon's indolence, which led him to ride with Adams and let him handle the reins rather than to drive himself—and Adams and Gordon came behind in a wide comfortable stolkjaerre.

The road, lined with trees on either side, passed through a beautiful piece of country for several miles, the peasants' wives and the fields taking care of the latter, the scent of which was wafted to us by a gentle breeze that tempered the fierce rays of the sun, which otherwise might have been decidedly uncomfortable. We had at length been favored with a clear day. There was not a cloud in the bright blue sky, and the birds were singing merrily, and we stopped frequently to absorb the surroundings, which were indeed inspiring. The scenery was simply magnificent. Right and left were mountains, and as we sped along our spirits became attuned to the beauty of the environment, and we were all in raptures over the delights of Norway and everything Norwegian.

A couple of miles out from Soholt the gently undulating country changed its character entirely, and instead of the fertile fields and farms that had been such a charm before, we came upon a long stretch of flat, barren land, upon which there was nothing to break the dreary monotony of the landscape save the high poles, at equal distances, that designated the different portions of the roadbed that each occupant was expected to keep in repair.

The road was perfectly straight for over a mile and we rattled along at a good round pace, which, however, was soon to be accelerated by the charm of the morning and the beauties of the country that he gradually took the reins from Adams and drove fully half a mile, apologizing to Adams for relieving him even for so short a time from the responsibility of the horse and stockjaerre. Adams did not seem to regret the change in the least.

Just as we were becoming a trifle wearied of this long drive over so dreary a waste we came to Ellingsgaard where we changed horses. After going through the formality of entering our names upon the big book, we sped away again and soon left the level tract behind us and were racing up and down hill, the road winding in and out through a succession of valleys, rugged, aromatic shade was most refreshing. Occasionally from the top of a hill a glimpse could be caught of the blue waters of the fjord lying sparkling in the sunshine. The ascent gradually became more marked, until it was felt, rather than known, that we were at a considerable distance above the level of the sea. Pretty farm houses, neat and attractive, were more frequently observed and they told us that our destination was not far off.

A beautiful country, was this through which we passed. Exceedingly fertile, it was in a high state of cultivation, and showed in its every feature the sturdy thrift of the hardy Norwegian. The farm houses were solid, substantial, and bore every indication of comfort. The barns were large and roomy, and all in excellent condition. The live stock was fat, sleek and well cared for, and the chubby, fair-haired children playing out in the fields or in the yards in front of the houses, laughed and sang with glee from the very fact of living. All nature seemed to rejoice at its own perfection and to call upon every one to join in its gladness.

Steadily the faithful little horses jogged onward and upward, and at each turn in the tortuous road a new scene of loveliness was unfolded. At length a sudden bend brought us to the highest point that we had been climbing by easy stages for half an hour or more, and there, spread out at our very feet, was a panorama that compelled an exclamation of pleased surprise from Gordon himself. To the right, just at the foot of the steep hill, was the fjord, a broad expanse of limpid water, whose tiny wavelets danced and glittered in the sunlight. Straight ahead lay the white road, going rapidly down hill, only to be stopped suddenly by the little village of Sylte.

Beyond, an arm of the fjord came circling around, cutting it off and making, so it appeared from that point of view, an island, some distance away, of Vestness. To the left this arm broadened and widened into a large lake, studded with its wooded islands, while way across this inland sea towered lofty mountains on whose highest peaks the eternal snow was tinged with a rosy hue by the sun's slanting rays.

All this unfolded itself in an instant and so wondrous was its beauty that there welled up a feeling of exultation, a desire to carry out aloud and call upon all men to see as we saw the marvelous handiwork of Him who created all things.

Down the steep hill we clattered through the one street of Sylte, causing a stampede of children to the front doors, rattled across a long wooden bridge that crossed the strait, joining lake and fjord, and drew up, with a flourish, in front of the hotel, where it was expected Ingeborg would be furnished to row us across the fjord to Veblungsnaess.

"This was the most delightful ride I ever had in my life," said Gordon, as he jumped down from the stalkjaerre and patted the head of the little horse that had made the journey so quickly and so well. "And just look, too, we have not had to wear our cockinbebes once to day. Perhaps we may escape the rain for the rest of the day. That is all that is needed to make it perfect."

"I think I could stand a little rain after such a glorious forenoon as this," said Adams. "But let's find out about our boatmen, though to be candid I would not object seriously to staying here for a while."

It was indeed, a place to tempt one to a prolonged stay. The hotel looked more like an old-fashioned, many-portioned farm house than an inn, and across the way was a quaint old church that was sure to be full of interest. On one side was the lake and on the other the fjord, while back of us a hard road, lined with hedges and trees, invited long walks up the hills that formed so effective a background to the pretty scene in front. Added to this natural beauty, the delicious warmth of the perfect summer day, and it was no wonder that Adams would not object to spending some time in Vestness.

Just then a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed damsel made her appearance and Adams as spokesman of the party asked her about facilities for reaching Veblungsnaess.

She said she thought we could not get away from Vestness before the next day, but when Adams told her it was necessary for us to reach Veblungsnaess before that time she laughed, courtesied and said she would see her father.

Soon came the tidings that there was a storm brewing (we might have known better than to expect such perfect weather to last a whole day) and as it would take eight hours in an open sail-boat to reach Veblungsnaess he could not undertake the trip. It was too dangerous, for are we not in the summer storms severe and even if he could get the men to go with him, he doubted that the boat would live in the storm. The mere prospect of being out on the fjord for eight hours in an open boat was just a little too much for any of us and Gordon settled the whole matter by saying:

"Well, I am very hungry. That ride has given me an appetite. Let's go and get dinner." ROBINSON LOCKE.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she "was suddenly Paralyzed, and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an unconscious state for two weeks; face and body bloated, with agonizing Pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the Paralysis left her, Bloat went down, Enlargement of the Liver Subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

Most Remarkable

In its effects, and most useful in its application the fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR

Of the Hayes' Arctic Expedition.

Mr. S. J. McCormick, the person alluded to above, who is now U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, says: "For years I suffered from severe pains in the back and back bone, so as to deprive me of all power. The pain was terrible, and resembled nothing else.

The Thrust of a Knife

in the parts, and then turning it around. Physicians said I had Stone in the Bladder and Gravel in the Kidneys, but could give me no relief. I saw a paragraph in the N. Y. Sun, regarding the value of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in this class of complaints, and I tried it. After using it for a short time, I am glad to say I am completely cured, and feel better than I have for years. Words fail to express what I suffered, but with Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at hand I have

No Fear of Kidney Disorders.

If parties afflicted as I have been will only try this medicine they will then appreciate it as I do, and thank him for the great boon he has given to mankind. With great pleasure I give Dr. Kennedy permission to refer to my case, and shall do all in my power to recommend his medicine.

(Sd.) J. "CORMICK, Bliss station, Idaho."

I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for Kidney difficulties, and, I am glad to say, with excellent results. Having the utmost confidence in this valuable medicine I heartily recommend it to others afflicted in the same way.—DANIEL F. EARLY, Newburgh, N. Y.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY,

Rondout, N. Y. All Druggists. $1; 6 for $5.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE TEMPERANCE CONFLICT.

The recent National Council of Congregationalists at Chicago, passed a strong resolution on the evils of intemperance.

December 23 will be commemorated as "Crusade Day" by the W. C. T. T. The day will be observed by unions throughout the land.

A new department, having for its object the introduction of the Bible into the public schools of America, was instituted at the National W. C. T. U.

Steps are being taken toward the organization of a Prohibition party in England. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., is one of the leaders in this movement.

Over 1,100 outcast children were cared for during November in the two Day nurseries which are under the auspices of the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago.

The young ladies of the W. C. T. U. are to endow a bed in the National Temperance hospital, located in Chicago. The cost of endowment is $350 a year.

The Princess of Wales has become patroness of the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance home, and has given $250 towards the erection of a new building for that institution.

Mrs. E. S. Boyd, the first woman who ever served on a jury, was present at the late convention of the National W. C. T. T. She is now president of the Wyoming territory union.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., will make his first appearance in the West next February, under the management of the W. C. T. T. of Chicago. His name also appears on the lecture course of the Wilmington, Del., W. C. T. U.

Through the influence of the W. C. T. U. of Quebec, the council of Public Instruction for that province has passed a compulsory Scientific Temperance Instruction act, which places the study in all their public schools.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain in this country in the last fiscal year, was 80,344,320. Although this is an increase over te product of 1885, it is 573,495 gallons less than the average product of the last nine years.

Mrs. E. H. Bradley, of England, the noted evangelist of Social Purity, is making an extended tour in this country, speaking upon the subject of "White Cross Work," and organizing societies in connection with that department of the W. C. T. U.

At Yale college the students of each class are ranked in four grades. Recent inquiries developed the following facts as to the relations between the use of tobacco and law grading. Of the 40 students in the first rank only two used tobacco, while 22 out of 26 in the lowest grade used it habitually.

Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin, the right of school suffrage has been granted the women of that state, and many leading men give it as their opinion that the wording of the amendment is such as to grant full suffrage, and that unwittingly the women of Wisconsin have become enfranchised.

—The distressing disease, Salt Rheum, is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

THE BRAKEMAN IS KING.

They were cousins, and went to the same school. Their fathers were brothers, one being a fireman, and the other a policeman. The schoolboys in question were discussing points necessary to be possessed to be considered a brave man.

"My father has to go through fire and smoke and water," said the son of the fireman, "and he is liable to be killed at any moment."

"My father has to tackle murderers, and fight with men who are bigger than he is," spoke up the policeman's boy, who was proud of the exploits of his "old man."

Among the listeners was a prompt little fellow who pointed his fingers at the party and exclaimed: "Say, what are yer givin' us? My dad is a brakeman on the New England, and yer kin bet yer life it takes a tough to be that."—*Hartford Times.*

PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp) and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

Langtry and Gebhard.

I am told by those who profess to know that Frederick Gebhard really intends to marry Mrs. Langtry. The fact that Mr. Langtry has done nothing to make himself obnoxious stands rather in the way of a divorce. But, of course, it is only a temporary obstacle. Some charge can always be trumped up, if it should be only incompatibility of temper. Certainly Mr. Gebhard has been devoted to Mrs. Langtry for a good many years and perhaps she would do well to reward his devotion.—*New York Letter.*

A Peck of Peas (P's.)

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

Carrying a Joke Too Far.

A Police case. Prisoner (charged with stealing a pair of boots)—I only took them for a joke. I thought it would be great fun to know the person could not go out.

Magistrate—How far did you carry the boots?

Prisoner—I took them to my own home in Leather Lane.

Magistrate—That was carrying the joke too far. Three months.

—Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

A Sign of Poverty.

Jones—"Have you seen the Smiths lately, Brown?"

Brown—"Yes, I passed their house the other day and had a chat with old Smith."

Jones—"How are they doing?"

Brown—"Very poorly, I'm afraid."

Jones—"Indeed! What makes you think so?"

Brown—"Well, they have just got another dog."

—The Remington Action Flobert Target Rifle Shoots 32 calibre long or short cartridges, true, 100 yards, 24-inch barrel, 5 to 6 pounds weight, safe and reliable. Gun, 100 cartridges, cleaner and all for $8, or express paid for $5.75. The common Flobert short range gun $3.25, or express paid $4. Terms cash, or $1 cash, balance C. O. D., privilege to examine. Address Great Western Gun Works Co., Pittsburg, Pa. (Catalogue free.)

A Boston Miser's Ambition.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Harvard College gets nearly $500,000 by the death, Saturday, of E. Prince Greenleaf, an eccentric miser of this city, who lived almost a century. He was a typical miser. With hundreds of thousands of dollars behind the granite walls of the Safe Deposit company, he denied himself nearly all the privileges and most of the necessaries of life. He had a great desire to be immortalized by Harvard. That was his chief ambition in life. When it became known a short time ago that his days on earth were very few, he expressed a desire to have his photograph taken. His wish was gratified, and the photograph was taken while he was propped up in bed. A copy of the photograph will accompany the bequest, and, if Harvard follows Mr. Greenleaf's desire, will have it copied in oil and hung upon its walls.

Near Blacksburg, W. Va., Thomas Dullard, while in a fit, fell between moving cars and was crushed to death.

Do You Know It?

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for **Consumption** in every Stage of the Disease. For Coughs, Weak **Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite,** and all forms of **General Debility** it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. 75 cts. SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 162 William St., New York.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

A Combat with Texas Cattle Thieves, Long Wanted by the Officers.

FORT ELLIOTT, Dec. 4.—Sunday morning Capt. Arrington, sheriff of Wheeling county, accompanied by C. B. Wellingham, superintendent of the Harsford Land and Cattle company, started out to arrest John Leverton and James Wells for stealing cattle belonging to the Turkey tract ranch. Wednesday morning they arrived at the little cabin occupied by Leverton, 100 miles from Mobeetie. When they entered, Leverton, grabbing his gun, aimed it at the captain. Arrington was too quick for him, and broke his arm with a shot from his revolver. In falling, Leverton's gun was discharged, and the ball struck Mr. Wellingham three inches above the right knee, inflicting a painful wound. Leverton then grabbed his gun with his left hand and fired three more shots, one of which passed through the handkerchief Capt. Arrington wore around his neck. The captain then broke Leverton's other arm with a second shot from his revolver. Leverton scrambled to his feet and made his exit by a rear door, and was 100 yards from the cabin when the captain saw him, and thinking him to be Wells, shot and killed him almost instantly. Wells was captured a few miles from here near the Canadian river. Leverton was an old Chicago crook, and Wells is said to have come from New York. They had long been wanted by the officers.

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been $10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton, O. He had Vertigo, Indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Fierce Forest Fires in South Carolina—The Town of Early in Danger.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—From Sumter to Charleston, in South Carolina, a distance of 90 miles, the forests are a solid sheet of flames. The Atlantic coast line passes through this stretch of fire. In many places the fire approached so near the track on either side that the train literally ran between walls of flame and through clouds of blinding, asphyxiating smoke. The fire is fiercely swept on by a swift breeze from the northwest, and at some places leaps across the roadway. Some of the tall pine trees resembled pillars of flame in motion as the train rushed by. At Monks corner several plantation houses have been burned, with everything in them.

Around the town of Early the scene is terribly grand. The woods all round are lit up, while the town itself is in the center in imminent danger of being caught. The ground is covered everywhere with a thick coat of sedge wire grass, and other lowland growth. After frost this growth dies, dries up and becomes very combustible. The inhabitants—men, women and children—are out shoveling away this growth in a circle around the town, so that the fire may not have food upon which to eat its way in, but the task is almost more than they can accomplish.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTBARK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was delirious, skin very dark, liver enlarged one-third, stomach too sensitive for the simplest food." Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life.

A Pension Check Raised from $6 to $3,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—An attempt was made recently to defraud the United States government out of $2,994 at the sub-treasury here. A few days ago the Merchants' bank presented for payment a pension check for $3,000. The check was drawn in favor of Robert Spencer, and was regularly signed by Pension Agent W. Glick, at Topeka, Kan. It had been deposited in the National bank at Kansas City, and was sent for collection through the Merchants' bank at St. Louis. When it was presented to the paying teller, he noticed that something was wrong with it. He reported the matter to the cashier, who, after examining the check, returned it dishonored. Mr. Edwards then wrote to Mr. Glick, and yesterday received a reply stating that the amount of the check was originally $6. The case was reported to the pension examiners, who at once notified Gen. Chase, of the pension bureau, at Kansas City, and also Commissioner Gen. Black. The matter will be investigated by the Kansas City bank, which is the loser.

A Hurricane at Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Sir Westerland, from Antwerp, which arrived here to-day, reports that on November 27 they encountered a terrific hurricane from the north northwest, during which, at 2:45 p. m., an immense sea struck the vessel over the bows, staving in the turtle back, killing four seamen and two steerage passengers named Gabriel Livaderi and Max Frank, and more or less severely injuring fifteen other seamen and passengers.

The dead were buried at sea. The cabin passengers showed their sympathy with the unfortunates by many kindly acts, and raised a purse of 20,000 francs to be distributed among the families of the dead and injured. When the Westerland reached port the injured passengers were transferred to the hospitals.

W. H. RHODES, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took 50 bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome story.

The Experience of a Deserter Who Wanted Back Pay.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—William Knapp deserted from the First United States cavalry during the war, while on duty at New Orleans. He eluded arrest, and some years ago settled with his family at Grovetown, Ind. It recently occurred to him that he could obtain back pay, and wrote to Washington, asking for information in regard to obtaining it, at the same time detailing the circumstances of his desertion. He was informed that he could get no back pay until the taint of desertion was removed. He accordingly decided to come to Chicago and surrender himself, believing that he would be released without trouble, owing to the length of time which has elapsed since his desertion. He walked into the cavalry counting office yesterday and informed the officer in charge of the circumstances. He was at once placed under arrest and taken to the county jail by a seargeant and two privates and locked up, to await the action of the War department.

Mexican Cattle Ranch Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A syndicate of St. Louis capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing an immense cattle ranch in Mexico. The land to be purchased has already been selected, and final arrangements are being perfected for the inauguration of the enterprise. The ranch will comprise a million and a quarter acres in what is known as the free zone, in the state of Chihuahua, and will cost the syndicate more than half a million dollars. It is well watered, and convenient to the railroads. An effort will be made to raise a better class of cattle than ordinarily produced in the Southwest, and blooded stock will be crossed with the native.

A mixed passenger train going west collided with an east-go und freight between Parker and Lennox, about 22 miles west of Canton, Dak. Both engines are total wrecks. Both engineers and firemen were instantly killed. No passengers were injured.

NOW---THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,
38 Broad and 34 New streets, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

A beautiful Farm of 200 acres, well fenced, well watered, rich soil, land rolling, 30 acres in Timber, 75 acres in Wheat and Rye, balance in Stubble and Corn land. Good 8-Room House, Orchard, Stable, etc. This farm is situated ¼ mile from a church-school, store, etc; also 7 miles from 2 cities on competing railroads and a splendid normal school. This is the cheapest farm in the United States. Price TWENTY DOLLARS PER ACRE. Address WM. H. ARMSTRONG, STARKEY, REMOVA.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
CARL KILBRETH, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

199th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 14th, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

◁CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.▷

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	200	20,000
200 "	100	20,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$	$ 20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express at our expense addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Publishers' Column.

IN THE MATTER OF SEWING MACHINES.

Thousands of the readers of the BLADE will buy a sewing machine this winter. What one will you buy? There are many good ones and many bad ones, some excellent for certain kinds of work, and good for nothing else, and so on. But all of them are sold at a high price, higher than they should be, and in most cases too high for the purse of the average woman.

The cause of these high prices is easily understood. It results from the method of selling. The manufacturer makes a state agent for his machine, who opens an expensive office in a large city, and he must have an enormous salary or large commissions to live at all. The state agent makes district agents, the district agents make county agents, and so between the manufacturer and the farmer's wife there are three commissions or profits, all of which the farmer's wife pays. This is why the cheapest machine, sold on that plan, cannot be sold for less than $35.

The BLADE does business in quite another way. The BLADE manufactures the best machine on the market. It is a machine built upon an entirely new principle, and well built. There is no trouble about the quality of the machine. Thousands of them are in use, and they give absolute satisfaction. (Read the two statements in advertisement on 5th page.) Now, this splendid machine, better for work and better in finish, than any now sold, the BLADE now sells for $18, and throws in the WEEKLY BLADE for one year. How can it be done? As easily as falling off a log. The BLADE Company employs no agents, but the machine passes directly from its own factory to the house of the purchaser. There are no agents between us and you, who have to be paid; there are no leeches to take the blood out of you. We want a small profit and get it, and you have all the rest.

It was to break the monopoly that the BLADE commenced this business, and it has succeeded.

Now what we want to say is this. If you want a machine that you may depend upon, and want it at a price that you can afford, send $18 to the BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and you will receive one as soon as steam can carry it, and you will receive in addition, the BLADE one year. Moreover, if you want one this winter, make your order now. We shall be overrun next month with orders, and you may be delayed.

Remit now, and get your machine in time.

Address all letters to "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have published seven different portraits, which we offer to our readers at a price that will enable all to decorate their homes cheaply and well, viz:—

MILITARY HEROES—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

RELIGIOUS HEROES—John Wesley, Charles Wesley, Martin Luther and John Calvin.

These portraits are all printed upon heavy plate paper, size 19 by 24 inches, just the size for framing for the parlor or sitting room, and good enough for any house in the land. They are all exquisite works of art, and are certain to give satisfaction. We pack them securely in pasteboard tubes and send them postpaid at the following prices:

Any one portrait	$ 25
The four divines	65
The three generals	50
The entire set of seven	1 00

Agents can do a good thing for themselves selling these pictures. Special rates made known upon application. Address
BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Temperance Cartoons—To Temperance Workers and Organizations.

We have published for as near gratuitous circulation as possible, five striking cartoons, illustrating the working of Rum as opposed to Temperance, of which millions have been sold all over the United States. They are intended to instruct the people through the eye. They are as follows:

No. 1.—Do you see any good coming out of it?

No. 2.—Which way would you have your Boy Go?

No. 3.—Which way would you have your Girl Go?

No. 4.—In which village would you bring up your Children?

No. 5.—This Farmer never drank Whisky. This Farmer drinks all he can get.

These pictures are the most effective instructors that have ever been published. They contrast the life of the drunkard and sober man, in property, wife and children, so sharply that he who runs may read, and understand as well. Millions of them have been pasted up in shops, on fences and dead walls, where they may be seen of men, and millions more should be.

We have made a price on these cartoons, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage:

Three copies of either	6 cents.
Six copies	10 cents.
Twenty-five copies	30 cents.
One Hundred copies	One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping-paper and labor.

Send in your orders immediately, and paste them up where they will do the most good.

ALBUM WRITER'S FRIEND.

This book contains the largest collection ever printed of choice gems of poetry and prose, suitable for writing in autograph albums. 128 pp., paper covers, 15c; cloth, 30c. Stamps taken. Address, J. S. OGILVIE & CO., 31 Rose St., New York.

BIG PAY for LITTLE WORK!

Every Friend of the Blade Should Read this Carefully.

$2,000.00!

To Be Given Away in Premiums!

WHO WILL GET THEM?

The Blade Company wants to Give Away $2,000 in Valuable Property, which it proposes to do in this way:

WE OFFER—

For the largest number of subscribers sent us by any one person between the date of this issu and the First of May, 1887, A FIRST CLASS STANDARD PIANO, worth	$650 00
To the one sending us the next largest number, A CABINET ORGAN, worth	300 00
To the one sending the third largest number, A FIRST-CLASS SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth	75 00
To the raisers of the next 25 largest, each A BLADE SEWING MACHINE, worth each	18 00
To the raisers of the next 50 largest clubs a choice of books, either "Andersonville" or "Nasby in Exile," worth each	3 50
To the raisers of the next 50 largest clubs, each a Waterbury Watch, worth each	3 50
To the raisers of the next 100 largest clubs a choice of the books "Social Etiquette," or "Health and Beauty," worth each	1 00
To the raisers of the next 100 largest clubs, a copy of the magnificent steel engraving, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," worth $10 each, but sold by us at	1 00

Now, mind you, here are 328 premiums to be given 328 people, no matter how few subscribers they send in. We shall keep an accurate record of the names sent in by the contestants, and on the first day of May, 1887, the premiums will be awarded from our books. And please remember this: If you are going to send any clubs at all, you may as well try to reach one of these premiums. You get the commissions you are entitled to, in accordance with our terms to agents, which have been sent all who applied for them, just the same. These premiums are over and above commissions, and have nothing to do with them. If you send ten subscribers you retain your commission just the same, paying you for your work, anyhow, and if the ten should en titl you to one of these premiums you get the premium in addition to your commissions. Now note

CONDITIONS:

Those intending to contest for these premiums should so state in each letter containing names and remittances, and the number of subscribers they have sent, that they may know, as well as ourselves, how many they are getting.

These premiums are awarded for yearly subscribers, but in the competition four three months subscribers will be allowed to count for one yearly, and two six months for one yearly. In these cases our three and six months rates must be observed.

If you send single names your commissions to be retained will be at the rate made known in our postal card to agents. When you remit in clubs of ten your commission will be larger, as stated in our terms.

We will not accept checks upon country banks, as it costs a heavy percentage to collect. Currency in registered letters, drafts on New York or Chicago, postal orders and postal notes are what we take. Never send postage stamps if you can help it.

Those premiums will not be allowed the regular Subscription agencies. They are only for those who make an effort to earn them by extending the circulation of the paper.

Who May Secure These Premiums?

Any one who has a little time to spend in the day time or evening—school-teachers, farmers' wives or daughters, boys or girls, mechanics' wives or daughters, any one who has a little energy, and some acquaintance in a neighborhood. THE WEEKLY BLADE is the easiest paper in the world to canvass for. It is the handsomest, best-printed, best-edited, largest, and best paper in the world. Everybody knows of it, it needs no talking about, no introduction, but if any one wants a paper and knows the difference between a good and bad article they will take the BLADE at once. It has the largest circulation of any Family Newspaper in the United States, which it has attained solely on its merits.

Drop a postal card asking us to send special terms to Agents.

SPECIMEN COPIES

Will be sent to you in any number that you want. You should have specimens to show, as the showing of a specimen to a newspaper reader settles it. Sen t for as many as you can use, and they will be promptly mailed to you.

IN CONCLUSION.

Go to work now at once, and earn one of these premiums. Of course only a few can secure the big premiums, but if you don't get any, you will get good pay for what work you do. At least one person at every postoffice can make a very acceptable addition to their pocket-money this winter by canvassing for the BLADE, the old, reliable family paper of the United States. And it is not going to take very much work to secure the big premiums, or one of the smaller ones anyhow.

What we are after is a circulation of 200,000 before May 1, 1887, and we are willing and anxious to pay for the work or getting it. Those who want to participate in this work will get all the aid from us that they want.

Get at the work at once. Address

BLADE COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD IS THE BLADE!

IT IS THE BEST,
IT IS THE CHEAPEST,
AND
IT IS THE HANDSOMEST.

Since the introduction of the Blade Machine, less than nine months ago several thousands have been placed in as many homes. That they have given perfect satisfaction the following testimonials, which are only two out o hou snnds, abundantly show:

GREENLAND, Lancaster Co., Pa., May 24, '86.
I got my sewing machine all right May 5, and am pleased with it. We broke three needles because we did not understand it right. I have sewed on 10 different kinds of cloth, and think I like it as good as any machine made. Yours truly, MISS MOLLIE RIEHL.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., May 25, 1886.
I received my sewing machine in good order, and like it very much. We have had no trouble whatever in running it. It does nice stitching, and we will recommend it to others wanting a machine. DAVID O. GARBETT.

BARBER'S MILLS, Wells Co., Ind.
I received my machine all right, and it works like a charm. My wife says it is the easiest running machine she ever used. We would not ask for a better one. If we did we would not get it. I will recommend it to all.
P. REDDING.

ALDANY, Gentry Co., Mo., May 24, 1886.
I received the sewing machine in good order two weeks ago, and I acknowledge it to be a good machine and does good work. My friend is much pleased with it, and I can now recommend it to others on its own merits.
SAMUEL CLELLAND.

HUDSON, Ind., May 26, 1886.
The machine came to hand all right, after a long while waiting. Must say the machine exceeded our expectations. What can I say more, it does as good work as any of the high-priced machines. ANNA CHILCOAT.

GRANVILLE, Mifflin Co., Pa., May 24, 1886.
Sewing machine received in good order and am well pleased with it. It is all that you represented it to be, and I shall recommend it to all in need of a sewing machine.
Respectfully,
STOVE PIPE SHELVES. F. H DIPPLE.

NEW HAMPTON, Mo., May 28, 1886.
My sewing machine has arrived safe and sound. It works well so far as I have tested it, and I think it is all that it is recommended to be. MISS R. C. MAGEE.

SPRINGDALE, Tex., May 28, 1886.
We received the "BLADE machine" on the 19th inst., in perfect order. As far as I have tried it, it is a success. I would renommend it to all in want of a machine. MRS. E. V. PAULK.

NORTH BRANCH, Mich., May 26.
I think it is the simplest machine I ever saw, and am more than satisfied. You may expect more orders from this neighborhood.
RANDOLPH DUCOLON.

W. NEWTON, PA., May 28, 1886.
Machine received all right. It does grand work as far as tested. J. P. KUHNS.

W. P. Strayer, of South Toledo, Ohio, says: We received our machine, and my wife has tested it thoroughly. She pronounces it as fine a machine as she ever used, and is highly pleased with it.

Excellence is of course the first point, but price is almost as important What good is the best machine if it is out of reach of the people? The Blade Machine was made to break the prices of this indispensible household adjunct. All of the monopoly machines sold through agents cost you from $35 upward. We sell direct to the people, a better machine, betrer finished and better in principle, for less than half. We give you the Blade Sewing Machine for $18, and send you the Weekly Blade one year.

If you want a machine order it at once

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON . . . . EDITOR.

HOME TALKS.

IN THE WHIRL.

Just after leaving the bridge which connects the main land with Goat Island at Niagara, there is one place where I always stop and gaze down into the waters, feeling a sort of dread fascination, as if, in spite of myself, I should slip beneath the railing into the sparkling depths, which, right here, are comparatively undisturbed and seem to hold no relation to the hurrying, rushing torrent just beyond. Its shining surface seems to woo me to its embrace, and as I linger, the desire to yield grows stronger and stronger, until I come to understand full well how just such apparently mad deeds are committed and cannot be recalled. For I know that so surely as I loose my hold, even for a moment, a giant power will seize and draw me into the pitiless current and carry me on to certain physical destruction.

Farther down the river, there is a point which will illustrate still better the meaning of what I am about to say. It is just above the Whirlpool, where the water is deeper and the current even stronger, but the surface is smooth and gives no hint of the wonderful force with which it moves onward. Launch yourself upon that water, and you will be borne swiftly and surely along into the eddying waves that circle endlessly around and around with seemingly no beginning or end, and without aim or object.

I think either illustration will fit the lives of very many of the women of to-day. There are those who live away from the centers of civilization, away upon the border land of busy life or upon farms that are miles and miles from each other, who may find time hang heavily upon their hands, but their numbers are few compared to the great majority for whom the days are not long enough in which to accomplish all that they desire to do. This is not only true of those who are in society, but they who are out of it find the same difficulty of crowding into the limits of one day what should expand to the boundaries of several.

"There are too many hours in my days," said a weary man to whom, through grief and misfortune, life had lost its zest, and in whom ambition failed to quicken the pulse.

"Give them to me," quickly responded the bright-eyed woman to whom the words were addressed. "My days are hours too short to accomplish what I long to do, and even what seems absolutely necessary to be done."

Unfortunately no such exchange can be made. Time is inexorable. It can neither be lengthened nor shortened for actual purposes. Each hour contains its sixty minutes, and "if the world's continued existence depended upon a second added to a single one, it would have to perish.

I said "unfortunately." I recall the words, for unless women were differently constituted, any power which would enable them to compress more work and worry into their lives would destroy them utterly.

You understand that "work and worry" include what are usually called social enjoyments, for when these are crowded fast upon one another without pause or cessation, they involve the hardest kind of labor. It is impossible to keep mind and body constantly keyed up to the pitch necessary to make of these things pleasures, and yet those who have been drawn into the current and on into the whirlpool of social galeties, find it impossible to get outside the tumult, and reach the quiet shore beyond. And this is, in no sense, strange, for it is only the churl who does not appreciate and desire to show an appreciation of an attention that speaks of kindly feeling. When it comes, however, to two, three and four social gatherings within the twenty-four hours, no one can endure the strain, and have any physical or mental power for anything else.

It is not, however, as I said before, the society lady only who finds her life one prolonged hurry. Those who have other aims and purposes, who are interested in philanthropic undertakings, the business woman, the writer the artist, the student, any and all and the days too short to accomplish all that ambition, desire, or duty bring to their hand. Even the few who hold back out of the whirl, find themselves perilously near its edges, and feeling its influence in spite of all efforts to the contrary.

"Does everybody live in this way?" asked one who had spent several years where social exactions were few, and whose days had been mostly passed with her pencil and brush, and her books, amid grand old mountains whose sublime heights and solemn steadfastness gave a deeper meaning to life and its outcome. "I think I shall go crazy, if I come to feel as you all seem to, that you have never a moment of real leisure, but are forever being pushed from one thing to another without pause or interval. Hurry seems to be in the very atmosphere one breathes, and I am afraid I shall have to fight about as hard to resist this influence, as you all seem to in trying to keep up even with the demands upon you."

It would not matter so much if we could always be sure, in the midst of this rush, that we are doing the things that we ought to do, and not leaving vital duties unfulfilled, the ghosts of which will one day rise up and reproach us with bitterness for our neglect. In our effort to accomplish so much, it is inevitable that some things will remain undone, and there is danger that they will be the very ones that should be the most sacred, whose demands should be most rigorously regarded. Even when the conscience is keenly alive to what is just and right, it is often difficult to decide whether the motive of action is the dictate of duty, the prompting of ambition, or the love of pleasure.

How is one to know then where to draw the line?

It is hard to tell. One thing is always certain. Just as soon as you find yourself always weary, and yet with a constant importunate feeling that you have a mountain of work before you, and that there are Alps upon Alps beyond; when you discover that you are, however unwittingly, neglecting those who have the strongest and most undoubted right to your time and efforts; when you perceive that you are growing nervous and irritable at home, and that you can no longer enter sympathetically into home pleasantries and pleasures; then you may be sure that you are undertaking too much. The woman never lived yet, or if she did, she is an anomaly among women, who could fulfill her duties to her family, enter largely into social life, be a working member of a half dozen charitable and literary organizations besides, perhaps, doing church work, help her poor neighbors, and read and study enough to keep her intellectual faculties bright, without breaking down under the strain, and yet this is what many are attempting to do.

The only way out of the whirl is to study carefully and deliberately what duties you cannot, under any consideration, let go of. Next see where your efforts are most needed, and where is the labor most adapted to you, then retain active participation and interest in what you can do without exhaustion, and with some time left which you can call your very own to use as you please.

I do not, in the least, counsel an idle or a selfish life, nor the narrowing of the sympathies to the home circle and immediate friends. The world is full of opportunities to do good, to lift the fallen, to help the unfortunate, and that woman who never lets her thoughts go out to struggling humanity, is to be pitied. It is true that there are those who confine their thoughts and labors to their own domestic circles, not through real selfishness, but that they do not see their way to other doing, or have not been aroused to a personal realization of the necessities of the outside world. The overburdened woman may look around her and find just such persons who will be ready and willing to assume some of her responsibilities, thus bringing relief to her, and broadening their own mental and moral natures.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Photograph Holder.—Get bristol board of a pretty color and cut out one large piece in the shape of a diamond. Cut strips of board, say three inches wide, one to fit the lower point, and large enough to slip a photograph through. Put the next strip across the center or have the top just reaching to it, and still another above, leaving space enough for the ears to show well. Pink the edges all around of large pieces and of strips. Tie the latter upon the large piece by bright colored narrow ribbons, being careful to cut the holes through which they pass smoothly. Of course the long strips will need to be separated into divisions by the ribbons. If any one likes, these can be prettily ornamented by hand painting or by decalcomanie pictures.

Pincushion Cover and Mats.—Materials—½ yd. of white tarleton, ¼ oz. of rose-pink or blue split zephyr, ½ yd. of embroidered Swiss muslin. Cut the tarleton in strips a finger wide; whip both edges with the zephyr, then plait it up full, so that it will lie like a ruche. Cut the mats and toilet cover from the embroidered muslin, turn down the edges and sew on the tarleton ruching. The mats must have a stiff lining upon which the cover is to be basted. That may be white or of a color to match the zephyr.

Satin Reticule.—Materials—¼ yd. black satin 9 ins. wide, 1 yd. white silk 9 ins. wide, 3 yds. white lace 2½ ins. wide, 1½ yds. pink satin ribbon the same width. Join the side edges together and turn the top down 1½ ins. Before joining the side edges finish with silk either the top 1½ ins. from the upper edge, and closely gather the bottom. At the top set some white lace 2½ ins. wide on the inside so it projects beyond the edge. Trim the bottom with similar lace. On the front of the bag, both at the top and bottom, set bows of light blue or pink satin ribbon 2½ ins. wide. Then run in at the top, just at the stitching, at the bottom, where the lace joins the satin.

The two articles given above were taken from the old edition of "Fancy Work and House Decoration." The later one will help you prepare for Christmas. Send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O., and get one.—ED.

Perfume Sachet on White Velvet—Wild Rose, Heliotrope and Wheat.—This design, No. 1131, size 3½x4½, is suitable for a perfume sachet, on satin or velvet. A piece of the white Artists' velvet a little larger than the pattern will be required. A small bottle of turpentine, two brushes, and the following tube oil colors: Chrome yellow, lemon yellow, rose madder, burnt sienna, chrome green No. 1, emerald green. One brush should be No. 5 and one No. 10. Clip the brushes on the sides until they are ovaling; also clip them a little at the point to make them firm and stubby.

Use rose madder for the daisies, allowing the goods to form the light shading. Barely moisten the brush in the turpentine, and then take up very little paint. If the brush is too wet the color will spread too much.

For the wheat, use chrome yellow, to which lemon yellow has been added. Mix the colors, and then moisten the brush. For some of the grains, add a touch of emerald green which has been heightened with white. The wild rose is also painted with the rose madder. Make the stamens with chrome yellow, touching the tips or round dots with burnt sienna. A fine outline brush is good for this purpose. Paint the stems with emerald green, adding a touch here and there of burnt sienna.

This sachet should be padded with perfumed cotton, lined with cream colored satin and finished with a bow of narrow pink satin ribbon.—E. S. L. THOMPSON, Winchester, Ind.

To Finish Silk Quilt, Etc.—T. B. C. is waiting for a suggestion to finish her silk quilt. This is the manner in which I finished one: Run a fine silk cord on the sides and pieced the last row of blocks the shape of a letter V, and on the ends sewed half moons. It is pretty and economical, too.

For those who are puzzled to make something new and pretty for Christmas, here is something I have just finished:

Obtain a wire tray, four ink bottles, ½ lb rice, 5 cents' worth of gum tragacanth, 1 paper of gold dust, that comes with diamond dyes; ¼ yd of plush, 2 yds of red ribbon. Dissolve your tragacanth, then take a string, tie it around the bottle, one finger length from the bottom, then with a brush put a thick coating of tragacanth to the string; when dry, string; now roll it in the rice, and when it is dry fill up places in which the rice has fallen off. When the whole is dry, gild it, put your plush around the bottom, tie your ribbons around the neck, and I am sure you will have something like hammered brass.

I have so many pretty things I should like to send the BLADE, but will wait and see what encouragement I have.—Miss A. E. D.

Crocheted Skirt.—C in BLADE of October 21 asks for directions for crocheted skirt, and as I know a very handsome pattern will send it. You require 4 ounces of Germantown in four or five shades of red from deep maroon to very light red. Make chain for top about two yards long and fasten together. Then in first stitch make d. c., then chain three and make another d. c. in same stitch, skip three stitches on foundation chain and so continue around, fasten here and commence next round making 3 d. c. stitches in each loop, and just draw the 10th stitch through to form the shell. When around fasten with a single stitch as before and turn back n. b., this does not run round and round spirally but goes back and forth and is fastened by a single stitch each time it turns. Now the regular skirt stitch commences. Take single crochet in each stitch of the shell till four stitches are made, then in the fifth stitch make two single crochets or widen one and then skip the 10th stitch of the shell or narrow one, that is, widen at the top of the shell and narrow at the bottom, thus keeping the wavy appearance; continue around, fasten and return. Begin with the maroon and make three rows with that, then three of your next lighter shade or four rows if you prefer; when the highest shade is reached begin to darken again till all the yarn is used. This is finished with flannel at the top, as the crocheted part would be too heavy to come all the way up. It makes an exceedingly handsome, durable skirt.

Can any one tell me how to clean oil paintings without injuring?

I would say to the many who have asked about the removal of freshworms and helps for the complexion, that I find nothing better than very hot soft water. Think soap, particularly Ivory, as some one advised, too harsh for most skins. Bay rum is very softening and cleansing and much better than soap I find.—BEATRICE.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit p, purl or seam p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s, slip, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; n, needle.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; el ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, p, picot; c, ribbon crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Leaf Edging.—Cast on 19 stitches. 1st row—s 1—k 1—o—n—o—n—p 2—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—p 2—k 2—o 2—n—o 2—k 2. 2d row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 4—p 5—k 2 tog—k 1. 3d row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—k 2—o—k 1—o—k 2—k 2—k 9. 4th row—k 11—p 7—k 2—p 5—k 1. 5th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—k 5—o—k 1—o—k 2—p 2—k 2—(o 2—n) 3 times—k 1. 6th row—k 3—p 1—(k 2—p 1) 2 times—k 4—p 9—k 2—p 5—k 1. 7th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—k 4—o—k 1—o—k 4—p 2—k 12. 8th row—k 14—p 11—k 2—p 5—k 1. 9th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—k 11—p 2—k 12. 10th row—bind off 5—k 8—p 11—k 2—p 5—k 1. 11th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 7 times—p 2—s and b 1—k 7—n—p 2—k 2—(o—n) 2 times—k 1. 12th row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 11—k 2—p 9—k 2—p 5—k 1. 13th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—s and b 1—k 5—n—p 2—k 9. 14th row—k 11—p 7—k 2—p 5—k 1. 15th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—s and b 1—k 3—n—p 2—k 2—(o 2—n) 3 times—k 1. 16th row—k 3—p 1—(k 2—p 1) 2 times—k 4—p 5—k 2—p 5—k 1. 17th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—s and b 1—k 1—n—p 2—k 12. 18th row—k 14—p 3—k 2—p 5—k 1. 19th row—s 1—k 1—(o—n) 2 times—p 2—k 3 tog—p 2—k 12. 20th row—bind off 4—k 12—p 5—k 1. Repeat from first row.

—Mrs. J. G. MEINS, The Dalles, Wasco co., Oregon.

Correspondence.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN—No. 7.—Women should nurse their own children. The arbitrary usage of society that denies the mother the privilege of nursing her child, as it does amongst certain classes, is unnatural and cruel. The food proper for a child, and the only food proper for it before dentition is its own mother's milk, and the mother should be healthy, and her food should be wholesome and nutritious, but neither stimulating in quality nor excessive, nor deficient in quantity. And more than all things else, she should strive to be cheerful and even tempered, for such a woman, and only such can afford wholesome nourishment for her child. Some people seem to think that they cannot have children without having sickly children—that children must necessarily be often sick, that a vast amount of sickness and suffering are the natural attendants of childhood, and that to the child attacks of illness come without cause or warning. But they are mistaken. There is no effect without a cause. The frequent illnesses are almost invariably induced by injudicious treatment. Often to some deviation from a correct regimen the attack may be traced. Some mothers bathe and dress the child too frequently. I have known of fatalities which were the results of the carelessness of the mothers in regard to bathing. One physician said once in my hearing, "My wife killed her first baby. She thought that she must keep it like a doll. I told her that she would kill it, and she did." A great deal of bathing and care are necessary to keep the living, breathing baby as clean as a doll shut away in a drawer, more sometimes than the frail little life will bear. Again I knew a mother to neglect bathing her child entirely, never even washing it once from its birth to the close of its life, which was brief, for the neglect brought disease, and mortification set in, and the child suffered untold agony till death came to its relief. "How very ignorant that mother." I fancy I hear you say. In truth she was culpably ignorant. She did not live on the outskirts of civilization, but was surrounded by kind and thoughtful neighbors, who were capable of advising and assisting her in the care of her child. Well, you will perchance say that I am guilty of repetition, that the health of the babe has nothing to do with the training of the child, and that all that I am stating is foreign to the subject. But I think differently. If the foundation of good health is well established in the earliest years of life, the after care and training will be less difficult. And some writer says, "If you would train a child properly, you should begin twenty years before it is born."

Begin with yourself. Those who have good self-control can more easily control others. If you wish your child to be good and true, reach that high state yourself; be yourself good and true. If you wish your child to do right, do as Josh Billings said, "Skirmish on that line yourself awhile." Do not think that your child's slender feet will be placed in the straight and narrow way of eternal life, while you are plodding in a forbidden by way. No, you cannot possibly conceal your shortcomings from your child, and it is useless to say or think that you can. Your little child is acquainted with all your weaknesses, all your foibles, and prepared to take advantage of them too.

You need not entertain the thought for a moment, for it would prove fallacious, that you can be all, which you should not be, and your child receive no evil impression, for example is worth ever so much more than precept, and children rarely fail to see and hear all that there is to see and hear; and, as the little feet in sand-paths traced upon it are clear and oftrn indelible. In all your dealings with them you should be truthful and honest, for deception and prevarication will, as Defoe says, make a tril in the heart through which the enemy will enter. Children love their parents and

"There is no feeling of the heart so pure and unAs that which for a father fills the bosom of his child."

do not let the child cease to love you.—MOSS ROSE.

MORE FOR "TIMOTHY."—In a recent BLADE in the HOUSEHOLD department, "Tim" gives vent to a disgusted feeling because some married women wish to do a little business outside of the daily routine of housework, and thereby earn a little independent money. According to the writer, this is very foolish. They should be satisfied in serving little gods, and should not wish for other than their husbands see fit to give them, and if they see fit to keep them on scant means they should not murmur. There are women who live in the valley without even a desire to turn their eyes toward the mountains, but all are not that way.

"Tim is of the opinion that the wife is generally to blame, if there is not harmony in the household on the money matter. This expression was used, "my ideal wife would come to me when she wanted money, just as though she were penniless and ashamed, and say, 'Timothy, I've subscribed for a book to-day and want some money.'" This is very natural and most common, but the wife's success will depend upon the character of Timothy. If he belongs to that class of men which though rare, does exist, (contrary to the opinion of some women,) who, on marrying, acknowledge a wife as half-interest partner in all worldly possessions, he will cash the check for her without questions or grumbling comments.

There may be other modes of dealing between them equally as good; he may keep her purse filled according to his means, she may have all that is necessary of the income allowed to her. In such cases as these the wife is made to feel that although her work is done at home, it is as important as the husband's work and if the income be ample for their wants, she does not have those twinges of independence that urge her to feel around and see if she cannot, in some way, earn some money of her own. Still if she be a capable woman, and can enter into anything that will not take her from her family, and so desires, she, I hold, is justified in using her talents to the best advantage for herself and family. There are frequently families where the income just meets the actual wants and does not cover any luxuries, here the wife may have abilities that if used the resources would increase the small income. Would it be sensible for her to remain at her family work and pine and fret when better times are within her reach?

Now there is another class of husbands, widely spread and of large numbers, who consider all funds, and all property held under their names belonging to them solely. With one of these it is doubtful if the ideal wife's request would meet with success. No matter how hard the wife has worked, how wisely she has planned, how limited have been her expenses, how economical have been even her desires, if she wants five or ten cents for thread or pins she must ask the head of the family for that, and explain what she intends to do with it. This husband carries the key to the treasure, stores and uses the contents unquestioned, and so fully does he believe that he is right in his method, that were his wife to express doubt, and question him on this point he would be so surprised that apoplexy might follow. Do you think it is right that a woman so situated should live all her life and almost beg for what is hers by right, but what she cannot touch only through her husband's hands, when with strong hands and good intellect she could be earning dimes and nickels that would be consigned to her own purse, not to the common fund, which, although she has helped to make, she is not allowed to inspect? It is a common thing for two people to start in life together, equally poor and well matched physically and intellectually, both having active hands and brains. In a few years they are numbered among the "well to do." Just as common as the case are the comments, and they always flatter the husband on his good management and skill in the money world. What flattery is bestowed on the wife? None. A member of the HOUSEHOLD might have noticed that she was busy all day long, and usually awhile at night. Her ideas about the family affairs were always clear and well defined. She neither smoked nor belonged to lodges. She dressed well. Ah, she has good taste and an eye for the main effects. A money-purse lasted her a long while, the small pieces it sometimes held did not obtrude its sides. She had credit at different stores. Her bills were modest. Her worthy husband judged best to keep the amounts of the bills from her. Then she might become extravagant. By skillful management in her household affairs she had saved largely, and in saving a dollar had earned a dollar just as truly as if she had gone from home day after day and engaged in business. And yet that woman had neither property nor money that she could really call her own. Would she be to blame if she would invent a money-making scheme through which she might devise a few dollars wholly her own? The majority of American women are intelligently educated, more so, as regards numbers than the world, as the statistics of the public schools will show. Must a woman, simply because she is married, devote all her days to housework; and another, crush out that progressive spirit in her, that urges her to use her intellect, her knowledge, her art gifts for the development of her better self; and if she choose, is so doing, to put a commercial value on her work, that she may be able to hire some of the family drudgery work done, and in freeing herself from that, can give more time to her chosen work? Will any one say nay? I think the time is coming when most women will have a bank account, just as most men have bank accounts.—E. M. L.

OLD MEDICAL WORKS.—A correspondent writing of works by physicians written 25 or 30 years ago makes some very sensible remarks, some of which are follows. Those buying medical works would do well to heed them:

There have been important discoveries made in the medical art within the last 30 or 40 years. Some medicines appear to be made in a more concentrated way than they then were, while the prescriptions in the old books remain the same. For instance, in one that I have the author prescribes two grains of gumbage in a dose. A good doctor says that he would hate to give his horse that much, and said that half a grain is enough for a person. Another doctor tells me nearly the same thing. In another old medical book that I have three grains are prescribed to a dose. Though old books may be very good at the time they were written, it seems to me to be very dangerous to follow their directions now in some instances. I considered it my duty to write this as it may prevent some one from being poisoned.—J. W.

Inquiries.

Can any of your readers tell me through the columns of your paper what will cure the disease known as Goitre, or Thick Neck? if any of the sisters know of anything that will help a child of 10 years, suffering with it, please let it be known to a—DISTRESSED MOTHER.

Will the editor please tell me through the HOUSEHOLD what macaroni is made of?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Of flour and water.—ED.

Will some kind friend who has had the care of the mocking bird please tell me how to feed and care for it, giving every particular?—MRS. FLO. SHAFFER, Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio.

Will some one who knows write a full description of the way to take care of mocking birds? The HOUSEHOLD would also like one about canaries.—ED.

May I ask some home sister how the chinchilla mittens are knit? Think there are loops which are sheated like the drawn rugs. Would like full directions.—ELLA NELSON.

Will "Nell" please explain how those French knots are made?—MRS. O. C. WEBSTER.

I have a parrot that is now 3 years old, and she pulls out her feathers, just as soon as she gets nicely feathered out. Can anyone tell me why she does it? She is well and healthy. Please tell me what to do for her.—A. SUBSCRIBER.

Will some one who has tested the matter tell the best way to keep cider from fermentation, or to stop it after it has reached a given point?—MRS. W.

Will some one send recipe for fruit cake that requires no spirits? Also directions for coloring feathers with Diamond dye.—WILL'S WIFE, ——— Kan.

Will some of the mothers tell me what to do for my baby's face? It is broken out with salt rheum or scrofula. It is getting raw. Matter comes from it.—MRS. FRANK BENJAMIN, Madison, O.

If you *know* it to be salt rheum the following among the many good things in "Health and Beauty" will effect a certain cure:

Take of *fresh lard* enough when melted to make a half teacupful. Add a small handful of the green (inner) bark of the common elder—the kind which produces the berries—and simmer the same until the lard becomes a green color. Then, with a fork, remove the bark, and allow the lard to cool, when it will be ready for use. Apply at night. In the morning wash off with warm soft water and pure (white) castile soap.

If any one knows of something really good for the trouble, let it be sent.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

I would like to make an inquirie of you in regard to a home library. What selections of library books should I get? I think we should select such as will strengthen our minds and make "knowledge a power."—DELLA AMOS, Garden Grove, Iowa.

A great deal depends upon the size or rather the extent of the library you propose to have. You need first good histories standard works of your own country and of the other great nations of the world. Biography should include those persons who have had most to do with the great social and political revolutions of the world, great authors, artists, inventors, statesmen, warriors, etc. In poetry and romance buy just such great works as are ranked among the classics, then those of the modern school which stand highest in the favor of the educated public. A good encyclopedia is always a part of a valuable library.

Make your selections with care, and choose your bindings with reference to durability rather than to showy appearance. If you can only buy a few books, or even one at a time, it does not matter. In fact, it is a better way, for then you are likely to exercise better judgment. In fact, should you take the latter course you will be astonished to find how soon you will have a good library.—ED.

MRS. W. P. M., for Dr. Gunn's medical works send to the publishers, Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., 143 Race street, Cincinnati, O.—ED.

Please tell J. D. H. to get a package of diamond dye, dissolve according to directions, then lay the coat on a table and with a good scrubbing brush, rub the mordant well into the coat, (this is to set the dye) hang it out to air a little while, then, with the hot dye go over it again. Of course it will look better to go over the whole coat, which I would certainly advise her to do. I have dyed two whole suits this way, (hats and all) and felt well repaid for my trouble.—A FRIEND.

I want to thank the HOUSEHOLD for many recipes I have found here, and I will send reply to the lady who wanted a stamping powder.

Get ten cents worth American white lead, five cents worth boiled linseed oil, mix a little at a time until like thick cream. Make a brush by rolling up a strip of muslin one inch wide, tie firmly. Place your pattern on cloth rough side up. Be careful not to let it slip. Rub all over the pattern, lift carefully off, and let the work dry in the sun or by fire. This is a little trouble to do but it never rubs off. Use benzine to clean pattern, (or turpentine). It will also take off any paint you happen to get on the work. For white goods use a little ultra marine blue with the lead and oil.—WILL'S WIFE.

In compliance with the request of "Lotta," Perrysville, Ind., in the HOUSEHOLD department of the BLADE, issue of November 27, I take pleasure in saying that in close vicinity of my drug store at this place, almost in view of it, there is upon a hickory tree a large specimen of the American mistletoe growing. Botanical name, Phoradindron flavescens.—JOHN THOMPSON, Auburndale, Lucas county, O.

If M. L. will cut the corner of the nail as much as possible, then with a penknife push some cotton batting under the corner, I think it will cure it, as it did mine.—MRS. FRANK B., Madison, O.

To the lady that wished to know what to do with her canary birds that had bald heads: If she will take fresh butter and a very small amount of sulphur, and make a salve and rub it into the bare places, it will cure them. It will not need more than two applications. My birds had the same disease. I tried it, and they are feathered out nicely.—MRS. O. C. WEBSTER, LaRue, Marion Co., O.

Recipes.

Cream Cake:—2 cupfuls sugar; 1 cupful water; 6 eggs; 3 cupfuls flour; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Cream:—1 pt. milk; ½ cupful sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls corn starch; 1 egg. Flavor with vanilla. One-half of this recipe makes a very fair-sized cake. This is for "BLADE reader. Will she please try and report. It never fail. I have several other good recipes I will send if the editor cares for them.—LORA.

Another:—I see in the HOUSEHOLD department some one asking for good Cream cake. Here is one I have never known to fail: For cake take ½ cupful butter; 2 cupfuls sugar; 3 eggs beaten in 1 cupful sweet milk; 3 cupfuls flour; 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder. This will make six layers. Filling: 1 pt. sweet milk, let come to a boil; ½ cupful flour, 1 cupful sugar; 2 eggs; flavor with vanilla or lemon, and lump butter. It is worth trying.—MINNIE WILLIS, Enfield, Ill.

How to Mend Tinware.—Purchase a soldering-iron, a cup of solder and a few cents worth of rosin. The solder will cost ten cents at any hardware store and most any blacksmith will let you have the soldering-iron for fifteen cents. Wash and rub your tins free from all grease, dry well, and sprinkle powdered rosin around the place to be mended. Heat the point of the iron to nearly red heat, apply the point to the end of your stick of solder. The melted drops must fall upon the spot of rosin around the opening. Smooth over quickly.—F. C. P.

How to Mend Rubber Shoes.—Wash the shoe free from all grease and dry; sprinkle silver sand around the torn part and varnish it over thickly with warm varnish. If much torn lay a thin piece of muslin on it, then varnish. The shoe can be mended in the same way.—F. E. P.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

REEDSVILLE, O.	JUDSONIA, ARK.	BEAR VALLEY, MINN.
Emma Waters	Flora Jordan	Edward Wafring
Blanche Hetzer	Roy A Donnell	Eva M Warring
Belle Hetzer	Bertie Jordan	Minnie M Warring
Ida B Mills	Claud Minor	Josephine A Bingham
Zelda Shumway	Johnnie Barrett	George J Beals
EunieeShumway	Melissa Barrett	Eddie Reed
Charlotte Wilma	Willie Gill	B Buckminster
Bertha Black	Bud Gill	Willie Jones
Berch Earnhart	Bessie Dodson	G Buckminster
Lucy Osborn	Josie Rachet	Rozilla Jones
Mary Hetzger	Minnie Wagner	Libbie Duncan
Carrie B Wilson	Jessie M Biggs	Bertha Warring
Annie Wilson	Lou Austin	Hattie Bkminst'r
Ezra Mills	Gussie Cheaney	Mark A Warring
Arthur Mills	May Wyeth	Georgia Davis
Fannie Bryant	Oliver Gleason	Estella Duncan
Lora Bryant	Myrta L Kinney	Lottie Preble
Laura Coleman	Wallace Wyeth	Nannie Cliff
Etta Bryant	Birt Edel	Gladys Davis
Ella Mays	Charlie Hughes	Carrie Cliff
Maggie Osborn	Joe Glosson	Lily Warring
Jennie Chevalier	Edie Winn	Walter Fancher
Mary Coleman	Lois A Winn	Chas Harring
Frank Bryant	FALL CREEK, ILL.	Ernest E Rider
Lena Coleman	Louis S Cupp	Agnes Sibley
Anna Coleman	Myrtle D Cupp	Sam Wiley
May Flesher	Louis Wingfield	May Cliff
Bert Flesher	Wilmer W Cupp	Settie B Preble
Tom Flesher	DELASO, MINN.	Sam Cliff
Mary Barnett	Hattie Barber	Frank L Wiley
Effie Knowles	Rosella Sturman	NO PLACE GIVEN.
Britt Barnett	Robt Sturman	Zillah King
Jacob Slaegel	Maggie Stein	Minta Gollihay
Mattie Wiley	Rollie Welker	Jessie Buckner
Alice Reed	Geo Barber	Emma Buckner
Minnie Osborn	Edwin Welker	Art King
Jamie Wiley	Lena Stein	Forrest Bellus
Winnie Wiley	Martha Tomnitz	Paul Sweeton
Nannie May's	Lena Zurman	David Wickwire
Ida Mays	Amanda Sturman	Annie Kennedy
Minnie Mays	Bertha Sturman	John Seton
Effie Mays	LOCKPORT, IND.	Madison Wylie
Lizzie Chevalier	Carolina Schneib	Annie Kennedy
Carrie Wilson	Louis F Schneib	Jennie Garrow
RETREAT, WIS.	Joie A Townsley	Maggie Severns
Nellie Butler	Louise Townsley	Ada Cline
Nellie Davis	Rosa B Hunter	Aden Milsap
Alice Cooley	Nancy A Hunter	Edith Hankins
Lizzie Bates	Calisa Moyer	Jessie Gollihay
Alice Miner	Adda W Foust	Emma Wickwire
Leota Adams	Maude E Coble	Effie Wickwire
Lena Stein	Jennie B Coble	Annie Milsap
Ella Battles	CRYSTAL LAKE, FLA.	DOW CITY, IA.
Maud Cooley	Celia E Ancir	Eva Emmons
Willie Bates	H E Pendleton	Corrie Ramos
Daisy Cooley	Chas M Squiers	Clarence Becker
Nettie Bates	Louis E Pendleton	Anna S Duncan
Edith Leonard	Anna L Lusk	Matilda C Record
Gracie Bishop	Marie L Smith	Matilda Eggers
Bert Bates	Fred Seymour	Ricky Eggers
Fred Seymour	Florence Dudley	Annie Eggers
Clinton Bishop	Bessie M Platt	SUMNER, IA.
Early Bates	May Davis	Libbie Hinkley
Willie Bates	Chas S Davis	Minnie Hinkley
FORT RANSOM,	Harry W Doe	Annie Hinkley
Lizzie Schiets	Rose I Hayden	Willie Dyke
Maggie Haskin	MAPLE WOOD, KS.	ASHCOTT, PA.
Chas Hasain	Ida M Shaw	Geo Wilder

Names this week, 193. Total, 16,024.

YE TWO WISHES.

An angel went walking out one day, as I've heard said;
And, coming to a faggot-maker, begged a crust of bread.
The faggot-maker gave a crust and something rather queer
To wash it down withal, from out a bottle that stood near.
The angel finished eating; but before he left,
"Thou shalt have two wishes granted, for that thou hast given me.
One wish for that good drinkable, another for the bread."
Then he left the faggot-maker all amazed at what he'd said.
"I wonder," says the faggot-maker, after he had gone,
"I wonder if there's any truth in that same little song?"
So, turning this thing over in his mind, he cast around,
'Till he saw the empty bottle where it lay upon the ground.
"I wish," said he, just as a test, "if what he said is so,
Into that empty bottle, now, that I may straightway go."
No sooner said than done; for, —Whisk! into the flask he fell,
Where he found himself as tightly packed as chicken in the shell.
In vain he kicked and twisted, and in vain he howled with pain;
For, in spite of all his efforts, he could not get out again.
So, seeing how the matter stood, he had to wish once more,
When, out he flipped, as easily as he had gone in before.
If we had had two wishes, granted by an Angel thus,
We would not throw away the good so kindly given us,
For first we'd ask for wisdom, which, when we had in store,
I'm very doubtful if we'd care to ask for any more.

PATIENCE MORSE.

PATIENCE STAPLETON.

The train I was in stopped at Brunswick, and a crowd of people swarmed over the platform, some leaving the cars, and full as many entering them. My boxes and bundles were piled upon on my seat beside me, so that people passed me by and let me have my seat to myself. The car was rapidly filling up, yet no one ventured to ask if the place was engaged. However, my self-satisfied smile suddenly saw its undoing, for—she couldn't have been more than twelve or fourteen—with her arms bandaged, limping painfully through the the aisle. I knew she couldn't get a seat until she went into the next car, and her face was so pale I feared she never would reach it, so I put my bundles down and motioned her to the place beside me.

She sat down, with a sigh of relief.

"Thank you ma'am. I'm not used to traveling; it sorter upsets me. This is the first time I ever rid in the cars."

"Where have you lived all your life?"

"I've lived in Brunswick, right near the depot, and I've seen cars ever since I see anything, but I've never been in 'em afore. These 'ere seats is comfor'able, ain't they? They must be pretty rich to have real velvet.

"Aint this splendid?" she cried, when the train started. "It's a sight easier then ridin' in a wagon."

She was so full of enjoyment that I offered her my seat next to the window. As she turned her head towards me, I noticed, that her left eye was gone, and the eyelid sunken and discolored. Her hair was cut short, almost to the scalp, and her face scarred as if by fire.

Luckily, she had not observed my surprise when I saw her deformity, and thanked me pleasantly, saying she would rather not move, as she was "so comfortable, and it might set her arms to aching."

"So you lived in Brunswick?" said I.

"I've always lived there," she answered, "an' I don't know no other place. I guess we shall never go away, now mother's got the place paid for."

"She isn't with you?"

"Oh no. She washes for the students, and cleans their rooms, so she has to work all the time. P'raps you've never seen the college buildings? Why, I don't think Brunswick was pretty if you went up there; there's lot of trees and nice buildings."

"I suppose you keep house when mother is gone?"

"No, ma'am. There's only mother an' I, for father died in the war. I work in the box-factory."

I began to be interested. "The box factory? Was it not burned down last week?"

Her face saddened.

"Yes, ma'am. Then I did this," and she looked down on her bandaged arms.

"You are very young to work. Surely you can't earn enough to amount to anything to what the confinment is to your health."

"I'm sixteen. That's quite old, you know. The wages is small, but a 'sperienced worker gits good pay. When I began, I didn't earn 50 cents a day; now I can git a dollar, and sometimes more. We gits 2½ cents a gross. We have covers a box and cover, which is counted as one. The boxes small, and after you learn, you git on pretty quick."

"Tell me about the fire; that is if it won't tire you."

"If you won't think me silly, I will tell you all about it."

"I certainly will not think that," I said earnestly, and she fixed herself in a more comfortable position and began, and I give her narrative in her own plain, homely dialect, as well as I can recall it:

"About three months ago, I was working in the beginners' room. I'm small, an' I like to be there, an' a girl came in to learn. She was a good deal younger than me, an' she was the prettiest girl I ever see. She had golden hair and blue eyes, and was dressed nice; that is, her clothes looked as if she had been rich once. Her mother was a widder, like mine, and had come to Brunswick to give lessons in elocution. This girl says to Mrs. Myers, our boss, 'I'd like to learn this trade. We are poor, very poor indeed, and I want to help mamma.'

The color came into her face as she said it, and she looked ready to cry. Mrs. Myers set her down by me, and begun to teach her. Pretty soon she was called upstairs, an' she told me to help the new girl. I turned round to tell her somethin' an' she see my eye. It's been put out for years, an' I've sorter got used to it, though it makes me feel bad sometimes. A boy did it with his bow and arrow.

The Farm.

Information Wanted.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Please give a description of the cattle pleuro-pneumonia. My two year and a-half-old colt has pinworms. I tried your prescription but it did not seem to take them all away. He is fat and hearty. Shall I try it again, or will he outgrow them? Why will well and healthy cows leave good grass and salt, and eat the straw and dirty litter thrown out from under the horses' feet. Is it healthy for them?—T. J. EWELL, Adamsboro, Ind.—[Pleuro-pneumonia is a contagious disease of cattle. It is a specific blood poison, and is at times slow in its development—sometimes weeks and months elapsing before the disease is developed. In the more malignant phases, and especially in the beginning of the epidemic, it runs a rapid course, and life is destroyed within a few days. Its characteristics are prostation, local inflamation, and rapid changes in the lungs and their envelopments. The earliest symptoms are of frequently passed unnoticed. The first thing that is noticeable is a rise of temperature to 103 or 106 degrees as indicated by the thermometer in the rectum. Tellor says the moment this is observed the animal should be seperated from the herd, disinfectants used, and a watched kept for the next development of the disease. These are slight shiving and a staring coat; some loss of appetite; scanty milk; an occasional dry and hard cough; irregular chewing of the cud; bowles rather constipated; urine less than usual, and of a bright or dark color. These symptons may continue several days, without there is either a marked change or death. Sometimes there is tenderness on pressure between the ribs, over the lungs as evinced by a slight wince or groan. The cough now increases, the breathing is more frequent, and when the animal stands the elbows are turned out, the nose is extended, the back arched, and the hind legs drawn up under the body. Later on, there is a watery or mattery discharge from the eyes and nose, there is a rapid loss of flesh, the animal is hide-bound, and there is either obstinate constipation or a violent watery diorrhea of fetid matter, which rapidly weakens and destroys life. The symptoms on percussion over the lungs are in the earlier stages a clear or resonant sound, as the disease advances, it gives way to a dull, heavy one. Medical treatment so far has not produced certain results in curing the animal affected. The more prudent course is to put the animal in the best sanitary surroundings possible, and positively avoid all bleeding or blistering. Give no lowering medicines. If there is constipation, a small dose of salts will remove it. When there is much sweling of the stomach, it may be removed with carbonate of ammonia, one ounce, in gruel, repeated at intervals if necessary. Feed on gruel, linseed tea or slippery elm bark. All diet should be low. If there is violent diarrhea it may be held up with gallic acid half an ounce, gruel, half a pint. A slight diarrhea is thought to be of advantage. When the worst of an attack has passed, return to health may be hastened by mixing a teaseohful of sulphate of iron with the feed several times a day. Dr. Finlay Dun has found ounce doses of the acid sulphite of soda given twice daily, to be of great benefit to temper the breathing. In the second stages, decided benefit has been derived by giving every three or four hours, one ounce, or two of whisky or oil of turpentine.

In regard to the pin or thread worms, you should have mentioned the number of the paper in which the prescription was given, so that we could refer to it. We have not knowing when the prescription was given. If the worms have not all been expelled (and it not unfrequently happens that they are not) by one injection, or medicine internally, further treatment is necessary. Take an ounce and a half of liquor of perchloride of iron and mix it thoroughly with one quart of water made lime water. Then give the animal an injection with it, after clearing out the rectum with an ordinary soap and water injection.

As to what is the matter with your cow, she is suffering from a form of indigestion. Mix half a pound of salts with half a pint of linseed oil and give it to her. After it has operated, give bran mashes every other day for a week. Change her food. An animal must have change of food the same as a human being.—ED.]

PERIODIC OPTHALMIA.—There is a white scum over my horse's eyes all the time, and every full moon he cannot see. I will be obliged if you tell me what is good for it.—R. S. GOBLE, Ferris, Texas. [It is doubtful if your horse is cured. It may do some good, or may, perhaps, cure, to give your horse powdered Peruvian bark, half an ounce; sulphate of iron, one drachm. Give twice or three times a day, and double doses when the attack is expected. French veterinaries claim cures by giving Fowler's solution of arsenic, an ounce a day, in the water for a week or two, suspending a few days now and then.—ED.]

SOAP.—Will some one through the BLADE tell me how to make such hard soap as is usually sold in the stores, how it is moulded, etc.—W. L. K., Elderado, Kansas. [There are many ways of making soaps. A good English bar soap is made as follows: Six gallons soft water; 6 pounds good stone-lime; 2 pounds soda; 6 ounces borax; 15 pounds fat (tallow is best); 10 pounds pulverized resin, and 4 ounces beeswax. Put the water in a kettle on the fire, and when nearly boiling add the lime and soda. When these are dissolved, add the borax; boil gently and stir until all is dissolved; then add the fat, resin and beeswax. Boil all gently, take off the fire, and pour into moulds. You can have any shaped moulds made that you may choose.—ED.]

BLACKLEG.—Is there any cure for the blackleg in cattle, or a preventive. A cure or remedy would be thankfully received.—W. E. BAILSLEY, Nashua, Iowa.—[This subject has been pretty thoroughly treated in the BLADE'S FARM. Many correspondents have given cures, as they expressed it, but in spite of the extensive studies of some of the best minds, no successful method of treatment has been discovered, so far as the regular practitioners are concerned. One thing is certain, bleeding, purging and lowering medicines are hurtful. Prof. Williams believes the most promising treatment is: Chlorate of potash, half an ounce; water, one pint. Mix and give three times a day.—ED.]

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—As I am a reader of the BLADE I would like to have you answer the following question through the columns of the BLADE: What is the best method used in keeping eggs fresh from spring till winter?—J. E. [There are several ways recommended. This one has stood the test about as well as any: To each patent pailful of water add two pints of fresh slacked lime, and one pint of common table salt. Fill the receptacle to be used half full with this fluid, and put your eggs down in it.—ED.]

THOROUGHPIN.—In the FARM Department of the BLADE of November 4, you prescribe zinc for thoroughpin. I have a mare so afflicted, and she is very lame. Will you please say explicitly what form of zinc is meant? In opening the sac is there not considerable danger of making an incurable sore? Please answer as soon as possible in the FARM department of the BLADE.—SAMUEL BOWERY, Decatur, Iowa.—[In the work "Diseases of Live Stock," the treatment of thoroughpin is given as follows: "The horse should wear a shoe with high heels, and a spring truss be applied to the swelling, exerting upon it steady compression. A more active plan, recommended by some, is to make a free punctture at the most dependent part of the swelling, and allow the whole of the fluid to drain off, keeping the puncture open for several days. Meanwhile the sac should be injected with a mild solution of sulphate of zinc (ten grains to the ounce of water), or with the tincture of iodine, as the tincture of iodine, one drachm, whisky one ounce. Inject one or two teaspoonfuls. The walls of the sac should then be brought into close contact by a firm flannel bandage, and the horse be rested for a week. Other surgeons use a resolvent ointment, as bin-iodide of mercury, one part; neatsfoot oil, seven parts. Rub well together and apply by gentle friction every day, until the skin is inflamed." The treatment recommended by Mr. Fleming is to stop all work; place the animal in a loose box; give a carthartic and low diet; reduce inflammation by hot fomentations, and where an amateur treats thoroughpin, it should be done by repeated blisters. Thoroughpin of the hock is so called because it so far appears to act like a pin in being capable of being pushed thorough (old name for through.) Wind galls of the fore legs are so called because it was thought that it was wind that caused the swelling. Both diseases, or rather this disease, comes under the head of bursal diseases. Blood spavin, which you speak of in a later note, may be treated by a little sweating blister and rest. It is not always desirable to treat it at all. Blood or bog spavin may be described: When the capsule containing the synovia or joint oil of the true hock is unduly distended by this synovia, a large vein called the saphena becomes pressed upon and distended, and this gave rise formerly to the notion that this vein was ruptured, and shed its blood into the capsule of the joint, hence the term blood spavin. Bone spavin is treated by firing, punching, seatoning, rowelling or repeated blistering. Bone spavin—when an exostosis appears on the inner surface of the hock, quite at the bottom, it is called bone spavin.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what to do for our cow. She has a lump on her right jaw larger than a goose egg. It has been there all summer and is getting larger. The swelling extends quite aways down her throat; she is in good order and eats well, and is otherwise healthy. We have taken your good paper nearly a year and like it very much. Please answer through your paper and oblige.—Miss M. ROBINSON, Iuka, Iowa. [The best thing you can do will be to poultice it well with linseed meal and get it to point, then have it lanced. If it cannot be made to point by poulticing, a fly blister applied will bring it to point, when it may be lanced.—ED.]

Starving Out the Curculio.

The *Country Gentleman* says: D. B. Wier, the veteran fruit raiser of Illinois, believes that he has discovered a method by which the curculio may be exterminated for want of subsistence. By careful examination he has found that the Chickasaw and other native plums do not contain enough of the peculiar nutriment required for the development of the larvæ. In his large bearing orchard of native sorts, he finds that this insect lays 2,500 eggs for every single one that hatches as grows. But as each female plum curculio lays only about 65 eggs, the survivors are too few to continue and perpetuate the species, and if native plums only are raised, the insects must be gradually exterminated. He states in the *Orchard and Garden* that last season he had 300 measured bushels of plums, and this year an "enormous crop;" and the insect has decreased at the rate of 50 per cent. annually. So far as his orchards are concerned he is confident the race is rapidly coming to an end. This remedy will insure only such plums alone can be raised, but if there are any neighbors within a mile or two who raise the common cultivated plums, the insects will soon find them, as they seem to be very thorough in their explorations for plums. An example once occurred on our grounds, where a young plum tree, nearly half a mile from any other plum tree, set its first crop, and we felt sure of unpunctured plums on it so far away from their haunts. But we were mistaken, for every specimen when as large as a pea, had its crescent mark. The insects must have traversed the air frequently by flying to have discovered it. We have no reason to doubt Mr. Wier's opinion that the larvæ cannot exist in the native plums, as trees of the Wild Goose on our grounds, growing in near proximity to other plum trees, and containing the crescent marks, were rarely injured by the larvæ. Cultivators of the finer varieties, now that the curculio is so readily destroyed by the improved mode of jarring, will find a few cents saved six cents worth of labor on each tree, rather than be deprived of such delicious specimens as those of the Green Gage, McLaughlin and Coe's Golden Drop. [A method tried in this vicinity by a plum grower is, to dig a small trench around and near the tree, in which salt is scattered. He has tried this several years and it worked well.—ED.]

Answers to Inquiries.

HOVEN.—I see in the BLADE of November 11 some one asking instructions for probing bloated cattle. Now, I protest against doing any such thing, as there are better remedies for hoven, and I will tell you what to do. When I was a boy, say 15 years old, I had a herd of cattle on meadow land often fenced in, in Switzerland. In springtime, when grass was young that would bloat cattle sometimes, my father would cut fat bacon the size of hen's eggs and tell me to watch if one got bloated to take a piece and push it down the throat, so they would swallow it, and if not relieved soon to put a bit in its mouth (same as a horse) made of oak one inch or three-quarters inch thick, and it never failed to cure. I hope this will save $100 to cattle men.—DANIEL GERMAMANN, San Jose, Cal. [The mode of using the trocar, or sharp knife for hoven, as given in the BLADE is practiced by veterinaries in this country. The editor wishes here to say that a few weeks ago, in this city, a fine cow was saved from death by hoven, by using the knife, and she is as well to-day as ever.—ED.]

TO LOOSEN A NUT.—To loosen a nut that has rusted on a bolt, take a cold-chisel and hammer, and holding something on the opposite side, cut the nut a little on every side, not enough to split open, and it will come off easily. I have known men to ride five miles or more after a little bolt, and lose a half day's work, and maybe several dollars, when five minutes' work with hammer, chisle and head would have saved all the trouble. Try it, you poor, hard-working, down-trodeen tillers of the soil. I should have said honest tillers of the soil.—S. W. MILLS Burk, Mo.

CURDLES.—The use of Polk root (phytolacca decandra). It has been found to be the best treatment for cows, in either curdles or garget. Locally, bathe the udder in cold water twice a day, and be very careful that the milk is entirely evacuated. If this does not fully and speedily control the affection, apply unguentum polymnia uvedalia twice a day, thoroughly with friction.

SWELLING ON MARE.—Apply the following ointment twice a day: Podophyllin Peltatum (root), eight ounces; lard sufficient to cover. Bruise the root, cover with the lard, simmer till the root becomes crisp, strain, and while cooling, stir in one ounce venice turpentine. The root should be fresh, partially dried. Very valuable in poll evil and fistulas.—L. P.

RECEIVED.

The *Southern Planter* for November. Published at Richmond, Va. Contents varied and excellent.

The *American Horticulturist*. Published at Detroit, Mich. Present number is a good one.

The Broom-Corn Growers' Complaint.

EDITOR FARM:—An association of producers of broom corn (many of whose members are patrons of your paper), requires me, as its secretary, to address a communication to the BLADE, furnishing information that may serve to break the dead-lock in the broom corn market that is so injurious to us all, but a few spectators in that article. This dead-lock a few facts will clearly show, is caused by an interference with the legitimate course of trade for purely speculative purposes. The crop of 1885 was a good one, but owing to unfavorable weather a good deal of the earlier brush was reddened and greatly reduced in value. Taken as a whole it was very little, if at all, in excess of the usual annual consumption; but as soon as it passed into dealers' hands, prices were advanced to double those paid producers. Small manufacturers were frozen out. Consumption was checked. High prices stimulated economy so that considerable of the old and presumably inferior brush remains in the dealers' hands unsold. The above problem is to keep the crop of '86 out of the market until their old corn is worked off. So at the commencement of our harvest the buyers come on as usual and buy up about one third of the crop and suddenly disappear. What they bought has gone forward but is not for sale.

Information comes to us that buyers represent our crop to be all bought up. Thus they are trying to force the sale of the old brush and at the same time keep back the new crop until necessity will compel producers to accept the extremely low prices offered by the buyers' local agents.

The cash paid for extra help required in harvesting broom-corn makes it very inconvenient for men of moderate means to hold the crop so that the action of dealers in the provinces works a great hardship to many produces.

We wish, therefore, to make the fact known that according to estimates of good judges there are 1,000 tons of excellent brush within a radius of ten miles from Sterling for which a fair price (based upon conservative estimates of supply and demand) will be accepted. In conclusion, we invite manufacturers to Sterling as a location for their business, in the center of the best broom corn producing country in the world. There are cheap lands, cheap living, low rates, a healthy country, good schools, good society, no saloons, a town growing rapidly, good transportion facilities easy access to markets east, west, north and south. The saving in freights on waste material, and the profits paid middle men, it would seem must give a larger profit on goods made here, than where the items mentioned are included in their cost. It is evident that bringing manufacturer and producer together at Sterling will be greatly to the advantage of both. Doubtless substantial aid to put such an enterprise on its feet will be furnished, if it is necessary.—P. C. BRANCH, secretary Sterling B. A.

Sterling, Kansas.

—The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equaled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE wife of EX-SEN. Spencer has been added to the list of novel-writers of Washington. The Spencers spend their winters in Washington, and their summers in Nevada.

Cure for the Deaf.

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing and perforims the work of the natural Drum. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Illustrated book of testimonials free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Name paper.

TALMAGE AT CLEVELAND.

The Obstacles Confronting the Repentant Man Who Has Strayed From the Right Path—The Force and Gospel in Good Honest Hand-Shaking.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—The Music Hall never contained such an audience as gathered last night to listen to the eloquent divine, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. At 7 o'clock not an available inch of standing room remained unoccupied. The platforms, the aisles, and the lobbies were packed with a solid mass of humanity, and hundreds came and went away again unable to gain admission. Rev. Mr. Talmage spoke upon the subject: "Off the Track—How to get on again." The text was Proverbs xxiii, 35: "When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

With an insight into human nature, such as no other man ever reached, Solomon, in my text, sketches the mental operations of one who, having stepped aside from the path of rectitude, desires to return. With a wish for something better he said: "When shall I awake? When shall I come out of this horrid nightmare of iniquity?" But seized upon by unrestrained habit and forced down hill by his passions he cried out, "I will seek it yet again. I will try it once more." Our libraries are adorned with an elegant literature addressed to young men, pointing out to them all the dangers and perils of life—complete maps of the voyage, showing all the rocks, the quicksands, the shoals. But the story of a man has already made shipwreck; suppose he is already off the track; suppose he has already gone astray, how is he to get back? That is a field comparatively untouched. I propose to address myself this evening to such. There are those in this audience who, with every passion of their agonized soul, are ready to hear such a discussion. They compare themselves with what they were ten years ago, and cry out from the bondage in which they are incarcerated. Now, if there be any in this house, come with an earnest purpose, yet feeling they are beyond the pale of Christian sympathy, and that the sermon can hardly be expected to address them, then at this moment I give them my right hand and call them brother. Look up. There is glorious and triumphant hope for you yet. I sound the trumpet of gospel deliverance. The church is ready to spread a banquet at your return, and the hallelujahs of heaven form a line of bannered procession at the news of your emancipation. So far as God may help me, I propose to show what are the obstacles of your return, and then how you are to surmount these obstacles.

The first difficulty in the way of your return is the force of moral gravitation. Just as there is a natural law which brings down to the earth anything you throw into the air, so there is a corresponding moral gravitation. In other words, it is easier to do wrong than it is to do right. Call to mind the comrades of your boyhood days—some of them good, some of them bad—which most affected you? Call to mind the anecdotes you have heard in the last five or ten years—some of them are pure and some of them are impure. Which the most easily sticks to your memory? During the years of your life you have formed certain courses of conduct—some of them good, some of them bad. To which style of habit did you the more easily yield? Ah! my friends, we have to take but a moment of self-inspection to find out that there is in all our souls a force of moral gravitation. But that gravitation may be resisted. Just as you may pick up from the earth something and hold it in your hand toward heaven, just so, by the power of God's grace, a soul fallen may be lifted toward peace, toward pardon, toward heaven. Force of moral gravitation in every one of us, but power in God's grace to overcome that force of moral gravitation.

The next thing in the way of your return is the power of evil habit. I know there are those who say it is very easy for them to give up evil habits. I do not believe them. There is a man given to intoxication. He knows it is disgracing his family, destroying his property, ruining him, body, mind, and soul. If that man, being an intelligent man, and loving his family, could easily give up that habit, would he not do so? The fact that he does not give it up proves it is hard to give it up. It is a very easy thing to sail down a stream, the tide carrying you with great force, but suppose you turn the boat up stream, is it so easy then to row it? As long as we yield to the evil inclinations in our hearts, and our bad habits, we are sailing down stream, but the moment we try to turn we put our boat in the rapids just above Niagara, and try to row it up stream. I see a man given to the habit of using tobacco, as most of you do, and let him resolve to stop, and he finds it very difficult. Twenty-one years ago I quit that habit, and I would as soon dare to put my right hand in the fire as once to indulge in it. Why? Because it was such a terrific struggle to get over it. Now let a man be advised by his physician to give up the use of tobacco. He goes around not knowing what to do with himself. He can not add up a line of figures. He cannot sleep nights. It seems as if the world had turned upside down. He feels his business is going to ruin. He is weak and fretful and obliging to be scolding and fretful. The exposure that characterized him has given way to a fretful restlessness, and he has become a complete fidget. What power is it that has rolled a wave of woe over the earth and shaken a portent in the heavens? He has tried to stop smoking! After a while he says: "I am going to do as I please. The doctor doesn't understand my case. I'm going back to my old habit." And he returns. Everything assumes its usual composure. His business seems to brighten. The world becomes an attractive place to live in. His children, seeing the difference, hail the return of their father's genial disposition. What waves of color has dashed into the sky, and greenness into the mountain foliage, and the glow of sapphire into the sunset? What enchantment has lifted a world of beaty and joy on his soul? He has gone back to smoking. Oh! the fact is, as we all know in our own experience, that habit is a taskmaster; as long as we obey it, it does not chastise us; but let us resist and we find we are to be lashed with scorpion whips and bound with ship cable, and thrown into the track of the bone-breaking Juggernauts. During the war of 1812 there was a ship set on fire just above Niagara Falls, and then cut loose from its moorings it came on down through the night and tossed over the falls. It was said to have been a scene brilliant beyond all description. Well, there are thousands of men on fire of evil habit, coming down the rapids and through the awful night of temptation toward the eternal plunge. Oh! how hard it is to arrest them. God only can arrest them. Suppose a man after five, ten or twenty years of evil doing, resolves to do right? Why, all the forces of darkness are allied against him. He cannot sleep nights. He gets down on his knees in the midnight and cries: "God help me!" He bites his lip. He grinds his teeth. He clenches his fist in a determination to keep his purpose. He dare not look at the bottles in the window of a wine store. It was one long, bitter, exhaustive, hand-to-hand fight with inflamed, tantalizing and merciless appetite. Then he thinks he can emancipate the old inclinations pounce upon him like a pack of hounds with their muzzles tearing away at the flanks of one poor reindeer. In Paris there is a sculptured representation of Bacchus, the god of revelry. He is riding on a panther at full leap. Oh, how suggestive! Not every one who is speeding on bad ways understand that he is not riding a docile and well broken steed, but he is riding a monster, wild and bloodthirsty, going at a death leap. How many there are who resolve on better life and say: "When shall I awake?" but, seized on by their old habits, cry: "I will try it once more. I will seek it yet again!" Years ago there were some Princeton students who were skating, and the ice was very thin, and some one warned the company back from the air hole, and finally warned them entirely to leave the place. But one young man with bravado, after all the rest had stopped, circled out the round more! He went around and went down, and was brought home a corpse. My friends, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men losing their souls in that way. It is the one round more.

I have also to say that if a man wants to return from evil practices society repulses him. Desiring to reform, he says: "Now, I will shake off my old companions, and I will find Christian companionship." And he appears at the church door some Sabbath day, and the usher greets him with a look, as much as to say: "Why, you here? You are the last man I ever expected to see at church! Come, take this seat right down by the door!" instead of saying: "Good morning; I am glad you are here. Come, I will give you a first-rate seat, right up by the pulpit." Well, the prodigal, not yet discouraged, enters a prayer meeting, and some Christian man, with more zeal than common sense, says: "Glad to see you. The dying thief was saved, and I suppose there is mercy for you!" The young man, disgusted, chilled, throws himself back on his dignity, resolved he never will enter the house of God again. Perhaps not quite fully discouraged about reformation, he sides up by some highly respectable man he used to know, going down the street, and immediately the respectable man has an errand down some other street! Well, the prodigal, wishing to return, takes some member of a Christian association by the hand, of tries to. The Christian young man looks at him, looks at the faded apparel and the marks of dissipation, and, instead of giving him a warm grip of the hand, offers him the tip end of the long fingers of the left hand, which is equal to striking a man in the face.

Oh, how few Christian people understand how much force and gospel there is in a good, honest handshaking! Sometimes, when you have felt the need of encouragement, and some Christian man has taken you heartily by the hand, have you not felt that thrilling through ever fiber of your body, mind, and soul, an encouragement that was just what you needed? You do not know anything at all about this unless you know when a man tries to return from evil courses of conduct he runs against repulsions innumerable. We say of some man, he lives a block or two from the church, or half a mile from the church. There are people in our crowded cities who live a thousand miles from the church. Vast deserts of indifference between them and the house of God. The fact is, we must keep our respectability though thousands and tens of thousands perish. Christ sat with publicans and sinners. But if there came to the house of God a man with marks of dissipation upon him, people almost throw up their hands in horror, as much as to say: "Isn't the shocking?" How these dainty, fastidious Christians in all our churches are going to get into heaven I don't know, unless they have an especial train of cars, cushioned and upholstered, each one a car to himself! They cannot go with the great herd of publicans and sinners. O ye, who curl your lip of scorn at the fallen, I tell you plainly, if you had been surrounded by the same influences, instead of sitting to-day amid the cultured, and the refined, and the Christian, you would have been a crouching wretch in stable or ditch, covered with filth and abomination! It is not because you are actually any better, but because the mercy of God has protected you. Who are you that, brought up in Christian circles, and watched by Christian parentage, you should be so hard on the fallen?

I think men also are often hindered from return by the fact that churches are too anxious about their membership, and too anxious about their denomination, and they rush out when they see a man about to give up his sin and return to God, and ask him how he is going to be baptized, whether by sprinkling or immersion, and what kind of church he is going to join. O, my friends, it is a poor time to talk about Presbyterian catechisms, and Episcopal liturgies, and Methodist lovefeasts, and baptistries to a man that is coming out of the darkness of sin into the glorious light of the gospel. Why, it reminds me of a man drowning in the sea, and a life-boats puts ont for him, and the man in the boat says to the man out of the boat: "Now if I get you ashore, are you going to live in my street?" First get him ashore, and then talk about the non-essentials of religion. Who cares what church he joins, if he only joins Christ and starts for heaven? O, you ought to have, my brother, an illuminated face, and a hearty grip for every one that tries to turn from his evil way. Take hold of the same book with him, though his dissipations shake the book, remembering that he that converteth a sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins.

Now, I have shown you these obstacles because I want you to understand I know all the difficulties in the way; but I am now to tell you how Hannibal may scale the Alps, and how the shackles may be unriveted, and how the paths of virtue forsaken may be regained. First of all, my brother, throw yourself on God. Go to him frankly and earnestly, and tell him these habits you have, and ask him if there is any help in all the resources of omnipotent love, to give it to you. Do not go with a long rigmarole people call prayer, made up of "obs" and "ahs", and "forever and forever amens!" Go to God and cry for help! help! help! and if you can not cry for help, just look and live. I remember in the late war I was at Antietam, and I went into the hospitals after the battle, and I said to a man, "Where are you hurt?" He said no answer, but held up his arm, splintered and swollen. I saw where he was hurt. The simple fact is, when a man has a wounded soul, all he has to do is to hold it up before a sympathizing Lord and get it healed. It does not take any long prayer. Just hold up the wound. Oh, it is no small thing when a man is nervous, all weak, and exhausted, coming from his evil ways, to feel that God puts two omnipotent arms around him and says: "Young man, I will stand by you. The mountains may depart and the hills be removed, but I will never fail you." And then, as the soul thinks the news too good to be true, and cannot believe it, looking up into God's face, God lifts His right hand and takes an oath, an affidavit, saying: "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth."

Blessed be God for such a gospel as this! "Cut the slices thin," said the wife to the husband, "for there will not be enough to go all around for the children; cut the slices thin." Blessed be God there is a full loaf for every one that wants it; bread enough and to spare. No thin slices at the Lord's table. I remember when the Master Street hospital, in Philadelphia, was opened during the war, a telegram came saying: "There will be three hundred wounded men to-night, be ready to take care of them;" and from my church there went in some twenty or thirty men and women to look after these poor wounded fellows. As they came, some from one part of the land, some from another, no one asked whether this man was from Oregon, or from California, or from Minnesota, or from New York. There was a wounded soldier, and the only question was how to take off the rags most gently, and put on the bandage, and administer the cordial. And when a soul comes to God, He does not ask where you came from or what your ancestry was. Healing for all your wounds, forgiveness for all your guilt. Comfort for all your troubles.

Then also I counsel you, if you want to get back, to quit all your bad associations. One unholy intimacy will fill your soul with moral distemper. In all the ages of the church there has not been an instance where a man kept one evil associate and was reformed. Among the fourteen hundred million of the race not one instance. Go home to-day, open your desk, take out letter paper, stamp and envelope, and then write a letter something like this:

"My old companions: I start this day for heaven. Until I am persuaded you will join me in this, farewell."

Then sign your name, and send the letter with the first post. Give up your bad companions, or give up heaven. It is not two bad companions that destroy a man, or five bad companions, nor three bad companions, but one. What chance is there for that young man I saw along the street, four or five young men with him, waiting in front of a grogshop, urging him to go in, he resisting, violently resisting, until after a while they forced him to go in? It was a summer night, and the door was left open, and I saw the process. They had him fast, and they put the cup to his lips, and they forced down the strong drink. What chance is there for such a young man?

I counsel you also, seek Christian advice. Every Christian man is bound to help you. If you find no other human ear willing to listen to your story of struggle, come to me and I will, by every sympathy of my heart, and every prayer, and every toil of my hand; and as I hope to have my own sins forgiven, and hope to be acquitted at the judgment seat of Christ, I will not betray you. First of all, seek God; then seek Christian counsel. Gather up all the energies of body, mind, and soul, and appealing to God for success, declare this day everlasting war against all drinking habits, all gaming practices, all houses of sin. Half-and-half work will amount to nothing; it must be a Waterloo. Shrink back now, and you are lost. Push on, and you are saved. A Spartan general fell at the very moment of victory, but he dipped his finger in his own blood and wrote on a rock near which he was dying: "Sparta has conquered." Though your struggle to get rid of sin may seem to be almost a death struggle, you can dip your finger in your own blood and write on the Rock of Ages: "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Oh, what glorious news it would be for some of these young men to send home to their parents in the country these holidays which are coming. They go to the postoffice every day or two to see whether there are any letters from you. How anxious they are to hear! You might send them for a holiday present this season a book from one of our best publishing houses, or a complete wardrobe from the importer's palace, it would not please them half so much as the news you might send home to-morrow that you had given your heart to God. I know how it is in the country. The night comes on. The cattle stand under the rack through which burst masses of hay. The horses just having frisked up from the meadow at the nightfall, stand kneedeep in the bright straw that invites them to lie down and rest. The perch of the hovel is full of fowl, their feet warm under the feathers. In the old farm house at night no candle is lighted, for the flame of the fire is enough, and the young folks, with their hands about the great hearth log and shake the shadow of the growing up and down the wall. Father and mother sit there for half an hour, saying nothing. I wonder what they are thinking of. After awhile the father breaks the silence and says: "Well, I wonder where our boy is in town to-night and what he is doing?" "Is he bad place, I warrant you," some one could trust him when he was home, and since he has been away there have been so many prayers offered for him, we can trust him still." Then at 8 o'clock—for they retire early in the country—they kneel down and commend you to that God who watches in country and in town, on the land and on the sea.

Some one said to a Grecian general: "What was the proudest moment in your life?" He thought a moment, and said: "The proudest moment in my life was when I sent word home to my parents that I had gained the victory." And the proudest and most brilliant moment in your life will be the moment when you can send word to your parents that you have conquered your evil habits by the grace of God, and become eternal victor. Oh, despise not parental anxiety!

The time will come when you will have neither father nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch you, and find them gone from the house, and gone from the field, and gone from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over the mound in the churchyard, they will not answer. Dead! Dead! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried her, and you will take the cane with which your father used to walk, and you will think and think and wish that you had done justas they wanted you to, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear old hearts. Got pity the young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart! Better if he had never been born—better if in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coffined and sepulchred. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who has brought parents to a sorrowful grave, and who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, rending the hair, and wringing the hands, and crying: "Mother! Mother!" Oh, that to-day, by all the memories of the past and by all the future, you would yield your heart to God. May your father's God and your mother's God be your God forever.

Rev. Mr. Talmage attended the after meeting, which was held in the basement of Music Hall. The room was packed full of people, and many were unable to gain admission. The eminent minister delivered an eloquently fervid prayer, and spoke a few words to those desirous of getting back upon the right track. Over a score of people arose and asked for prayer in their behalf.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of the constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress, at its reassembling, certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration, as appear necessary and expedient. Our government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of these are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly counsel.

Foreign Affairs.

ILL-TREATMENT OF CHINESE—CHINA.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and territories and acts of violence against those people, beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent, and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression, but which does make such acts all the more unworthy of the communities in which they occur. Humanity and good faith alike demand that the guaranties of our treaty with China, equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements the purpose of our law-givers was to invite assimilation, and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and subordinating the interests of our own people, may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the government of China, whose friendly disposition towards us I am most happy to recognize will meet as half way in devising a comprehensible remedy by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese treatment of 1880 touching the opium traffic.

FRANCE—THE BARTHODI STATUE.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence, and continuing to day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor, the gift of Frenchmen to Americans.

GERMANY.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany, giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privileges of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth; yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

The claims for the interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German vessels ship have been favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last session, and I trust will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE FISHERY TROUBLE.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate on April 13 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with her Britannic majesty's government for the purpose in view, which point out a formal and definition of the article of the convention of 1818 relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British provinces as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen, and at the same time ensure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three-quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussions, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by concession have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated.

The last arrangement under the treaty of 1871 was abrogated, after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen, for the remainder of that season, enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The joint high commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of 1818, of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

This propinquity, community of language and occupation, and similarity of political and social institutions, indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaing mutually beneficial and friendly relations. While I am profoundly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhabitants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season towards our fishermen, has been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement, the fishery question negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached.

As at an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended, more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

MEXICO.

The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which has been so marked with the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my formal representation of the need of speedy legislation by Congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of January 20, 1883. Our commercial treaty of 1831 with Mexico was terminated according to its provisions in 1885, upon notification given by Mexico, in consequence of the failure of Congress to adopt legislation for the commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation, defining alien rights of trade, property, and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges, and the like. Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 1883, covers none of these points, at the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation.

THE CUTTING CASE.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, I communicated to that body on August 2 last and also to the House of Representatives, the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release, the charge against him was modified, so as to include a violation of Mexican law, within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released.

The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense, committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished, in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that government upon the authority of a M

land laws, unless it shall be the pleasure of Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses.

The Pension Bureau.

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS—APPLICATIONS FILED —AMOUNT PAID.

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau. During the last fiscal year, the amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division.

On June 30, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. The names of 62,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811.57.

The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year, save one, since 1861. The names of 2,228 pensioners, which had been previously dropped from the rolls, were restored during the year, and, after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,867 private pensions acts had become laws. Since the last mentioned date, and during the last session of Congress, 644 such acts became laws.

WELL ENTITLED TO RELIEF

in which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of the class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which through their merit is apparent for some other occasion cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to Congress, and especial consideration.

But resort to congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of many questionable claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government application concededly not within the law, and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent misrepresentations. This has been declared from the pension bureau, not only under former administrations. The usefulness and justice of any system for the distribution of pensions, depends upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the commissioner that there now paid by the government 131 different rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information he can obtain show that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in Soldiers' Homes under the direction and control of the government. Only 13 per cent. of these are permanent, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in the receipt of pensions.

The American people with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advantages, are not only willing but anxious that full and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldier, dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battle as those better able, through friends and influence, to push their claims.

Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service and injury or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the many cases in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merit of the claim, work an injustice to the brave and crippled but poor and friendless soldier, who is entirely neglected, or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under general laws.

There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions, and they are largely due to a yielding in the pension bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals.

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE

should stand side by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers and the protection of the patriotic instincts of our citizens from perversion and violation, point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation.

As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. Every public heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having fought for their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty.

Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy, or the tender mercies of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow-citizens, and interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws. They cannot be swerved from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their sense of brotherhood, born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

Department of Agriculture.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS.

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization by the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity.

Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge, should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production, in the low cost, of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning, be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government.

The interests of the millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are entitled to an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome and in some cases assiduous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences, that I hope will engage the serious attention of Congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as to the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit.

I commend to the consideration of Congress the report of the commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

Civil Service.

TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF REFORMS.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people, testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of the restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends.

Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details. It may be misunderstood and opposed. It may not always be faithfully applied. Its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake, or will fail in intent, may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies, or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. If the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of all its underlying principles from the operations of their government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of Congress. I renew my recommendation, made last year, that the commissioners be made equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause of which they have charge.

In conclusion I earnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress as at present organized its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

A Crowd to Witness the Opening of the Second Session of the 49th Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the Senate chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators, when at 12 noon the second session of the 49th Congress was opened.

In his prayer, the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the Chamber was hung, in memory of the lake Sen. Sike, of New Hampshire.

The presiding officer, Mr. Sherman, laid before the Senate several of the annual reports of the heads of departments, which were ordered printed.

Resolutions were adopted fixing daily hour of meeting at noon, informing the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with business, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President for the like purpose.

For an hour before noon to-day the floor of the House presented an enlivening appearance. Groups of members crowded the cloak rooms and blockaded the aisles exchanging laughing, and exchanging congratulations on recent election, or condolence upon defeat. The victors twitted the vanquished, and the vanquished jokingly commisarated with the victors upon their failure to threw off the burdens of public life.

The citizens of Washington, undeterred by the unpropitious weather, crowded the galleries and loaded down with interest and amusement on the scenes that were being enacted below. The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspicuously empty. The desks of various members were adorned with floral designs.

At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order, and the chaplain delivered the prayer, in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot, and invoked the Divine supervision over the proceedings of Congress.

In obedience to the direction of the Speaker, the clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 241 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Morrison (Ill.) a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Reagan (Tex.) a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

At 2 o'clock Sen. Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two Houses had waited on the President, and the President had asked the committee to congratulate the Senate and the House on their safe return to the capitol, and to say that he would communicate with them in writing immediately.

Thereupon the message as printed above was read by Sen. McCook.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The World Says the Message is a Miserable Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At the end of a long editorial review of the President's message, the *Times* says: "On the whole, the message is one to which hardly any exception can fairly be taken, being unpretentious, patriotic, straightforward, and business-like."

The *World* says: "Sound, as most of the President's suggestions are, it is to be regretted that his making of them is likely to have so little effect upon Congress. When Speaker Carlisle can say that he was not consulted in regard to the message and knew nothing whatever in advance concerning its recommendations, and similar ignorance was felt by other Democratic leaders in Congress, the same unfortunate state of affairs that prevented action at the last session is seen to be still existent. It is unfortunate that Pres Cleveland has not seen fit to place himself in confidential and mutually helpful relations with the leaders of his party in Congress, or with other exponents of Democratic sentiment. It is only by the active co-operation of its leaders that party government can be made successful. And when the President does not seek, but rather repels, such co-operation, there is little hope of harmonious action by the two departments of the government. To drop a perfunctory personal message upon the desks of members, as a newspaper might be laid there, is not the manner in which the early Presidents recognized their responsibility for the promotion of its principles."

The *Tribune* says: "In truth, it is not precisely a great message, nor does it shed much light on events. But in the main it fairly sets forth the opinions and illustrates the qualifications of the party which selected Mr. Cleveland for President."

It is difficult to tell what the *Sun* thinks of the message, as the following is the nearest approach to an opinion expressed: "In method and spirit, and especially in its careful study of the department reports, on which it is largely based, Mr. Cleveland's second general message resembles the one sent to Congress a year ago."

The *Herald* says: It is a good message—clear, plain, not too long, and the facts it sets forth are such as may make every American justly proud of his country and happy that he belongs to it. If the gentlemen in Congress will agree together to carry out Mr. Cleveland's recommendations and suggestions, they will do themselves credit and will stand better with their constituents and the country than many of them do now."

In regard to the report of Sec. Manning, the *Tribune* says: "Jacob's voice, Esau's hand. It is called Sec. Manning's report, but it is not a report, and the greater part of it does not appear to be Sec. Manning's. It is not a Republican, but an editorial argument or speech on the silver question and the tariff. The bulk of the argument is not in harmony with most important specific recommendation of the secretary, nor with the conduct with the Treasury department for the past four months. Ever since Mr. Marble offered to 'ring the fire bell in the night,' his peculiarities of style have been recognized by many of his fellow-citizens, who will have no hesitation in giving him credit for the graces of expression in this argument. The opinions are those which Mr. Marble has constantly advocated; they are not those which have recently governed the action of the department."

The London Press on Pres. Cleveland's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Times*, commenting on Pres. Cleveland's message, says: "It is fortunate for both parties that the negotiations are in the hands of the government instead of those of the immediate disputants in the fishery question. Opposing interests seem too strong in America for any movement toward free trade."

The *Standard* says: "The President's message is a sensible and statesman-like production and eminently pacific. A note of menace is not heard. Although in describing the fisheries question, he throws undue blame upon the Canadian fishermen, yet not a word is spoken to excite hostility or rekindle strife."

The Daily *Telegraph*, commenting on the part of Pres. Cleveland's message referring to the fisheries question, says: "Never were words included in a message which more deserved the earnest and prompt attention of a British ministry. To leave the dispute open, if it can in any way be adjusted, would be the height of criminal short-sightedness."

The "Sun" and the President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A *Sun* editorial says: Immediately after the Presidential election

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Decrease of the Debt for November, $3,005,249.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued yesterday, cents omitted:

Debt Bearing Interest.

Four and a half per cent.	$ 250,000,000
Four per cent.	737,779,900
Three per cent.	71,154,250
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	191,700
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railway bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,137,749,362
Interest	11,493,039
Total	$1,149,242,401

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Principal	$ 9,289,365
Interest	218,497
Total	$ 9,507,862

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,738,391
Certificates of deposit	7,025,000
Gold certificates	90,520,633
Silver certificates	105,519,817
Fractional currency, less	8,375,934
Estimated as lost or destroyed	$ 6,953,702
Principal	$ 556,757,543

Total Debt.

Principal	$1,703,796,270
Interest	11,711,537
Total	$1,715,507,808

Deductions.

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 224,071,553
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total debt—less available cash items	$1,391,436,254

Recapitulation.

Net cash in the treasury	$40,093,556
Debt less cash in the treasury December 1, 1886	1,351,342,698
Debt less cash in the treasury November 1, 1886	$1,354,347,947
Decrease of debt during month	$ 3,005,249

Cash in Treasury Available for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 90,520,633
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	105,519,817
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	7,025,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	21,001,902
Fractional currency	4,201
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 224,071,553

Reserve Fund.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts of January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Fractional silver coin	$ 25,808,067
Minor coin	163,584
Total	$ 25,971,651
Certificates held as cash	48,886,979
Net cash balance on hand	40,093,556
Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	$ 439,023,740

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary—Expenditures, Estimates, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the secretary of War shows that the expenditures of appropriations under direction of the secretary of War, by requisition upon the Treasury, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, stationery, rent and postage	$ 1,992,469 95
Military establishment; Army and Military Academy, including the sum of $110,684.07, credited to the Pacific railroads for transportation services rendered the War Department during the fiscal year 1886 and prior years	24,297,500 58
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	6,294,305 43
Miscellaneous objects	4,406,627 92
Total	36,990,903 38

The sum of $1,208,016 46 pertaining to War department appropriations was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1886.

The appropriations for the War department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are:

Salaries, contingent expenses, stationery, rent and postage	$ 1,972,051 65
Military establishment—Army and Military Academy	24,081,768 21
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	16,723,446 69
Miscellaneous objects	3,250,275 30
Total	46,027,539 85

The estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, stationery, and postage	$ 2,116,375 00
Military establishment—Army, and Military Academy	25,847,689 57
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	17,108,106 76
Miscellaneous objects	8,196,664 48
Total	48,268,835 81

The lieutenant general reports the army at the date of the last returns, to consist of 2,103 officers and 23,946 enlisted men, divided as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Generals	10	.....
General staff	573	1,212
Ten regiments of cavalry	411	6,942
Five regiments of artillery	272	2,473
Twenty-five regts. of infantry	836	10,721
Indian scouts	....	595
Detachments, recruiting parties, etc	....	2,003
Total	2,103	23,946

consolidated into a battalion of five companies of 100 men each, a personal message from Mr. Cleveland to the effect that on his part, the slate had been wiped clean, and he trusted that such might also be the case with the *Sun*, so that an entirely new account might be opened. To this manly overture we responded that the election had disposed of all the old questions, and that we should certainly support the administration in every particular in which it seemed to us Democratic. The compact between the *Sun* and the President we have not varied from; and we mean to stand by it to the end. Yet we have not been able to ignore his wild and wandering onset against silver, the Pan-Electric scandal, or the fallacies and follies of his non-partisan and anti-Democratic civil service.

Congressmen Criticising the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Pres. Cleveland finds few indorsers of his message among Democrats in Congress. Almost without exception they criticise, and in unceremonious terms, too. Western members like his views on the tariff, but condemn those on civil service reform. They are also displeased with his reference to silver and the whole report of Sec. Manning. Eastern Democrats express approval of his opinions on silver and finance generally, but do not like his tariff recommendations. Altogether the document isn't satisfactory to Democrats, while Republicans pronounce it vague and a straddle on all matters out of which political questions can arise. Sen. Voorhees says that if the party went before the people on that platform at the next presidential election it could not carry a single state, and if Congress should carry out the President's recommendations the result would be the same.

Profession vs. Practice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Despite Pres. Cleveland's platitudes on the question of civil service reform in his message to Congress, five chiefs of divisions were removed at the pension office to-day to give place to Democrats fresh from campaigns. Other removals are promised, although there are but two or three old chiefs remaining in the bureau. It is Black's intention to remove every vestige of Republicanism and merit and war records will stand for nothing. It is pointed out as a fine example of sincerity of the administration's professed devotion to civil service reform that while the President is reading a lecture to Congress and the country in support of it his commissioner of pensions is removing old and efficient clerks for no other reason than that they are Republicans.

How "Sunset" Cox Secured a Good Seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When Mr. Cox, of New York, took the oath of office, he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to occupy a seat on the outer row upon the Republican side. But from this embarrassment he was relieved by the courtesy of Representative J. D. Sayers, of Texas, who, upon being introduced to Mr. Cox, congratulated him, his party and country upon his return to legislative honors Mr. Sayers then, in a spirit of courtesy, tendered his seat to Mr. Cox.

This seat is a prominent one on the Democratic side, and was occupied by Mr. Cox during several congresses. Mr. Cox, though loth to dislodge Mr. Sayers, was finally induced to accept the courtesy, and taking from his scarf a pearl pin of the design of the star and crescent, presented it to Mr. Sayers as a memento of the occasion.

The President's Rheumatism.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President is somewhat improved to day, and was able to preside at the regular Cabinet meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

Water Power Failing—Output for the Week—Grain in Store.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: After Wednesday of last week, the mills had had no further trouble from log jams, but the water power was far from satisfactory for the most of them. Few got out flour without steam. The output was 103,950 barrels, averaging 17,320 barrels daily, against 81,570 barrels the preceding week, and 73,870 barrels for the corresponding time in 1885. This week the power is poor, but by the use of steam the product will overrun 100,000 barrels. Eighteen mills are running, six partly or wholly by steam. Those depending on water power are not able to get out over half the usual output. They have asked for an arrangement by which water will be more equally divided, and a meeting will be held to form a pool to regulate the operations of the mills. The Water power company has an option restraining most of the mills to sixteen hours per day, and have notified them this will be done unless some other plan be adopted.

There is a brisk demand for flour at an advance. The direct exports last week were 41,000 barrels. Receipts for the week—Wheat, 1,104,400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 449,350 bushels; flour, 104,684 barrels; mill stuff, 3,240 tons. Wheat in store at Minneapolis, 5,809,522 bushels; at St. Paul, 458,000; at Duluth, 8,083,508.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

A Convention to be Held at Cincinnati February 22, 1887.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—A circular has just been issued by the National committee of the United Labor organization, containing a declaration of the principles and objects of the industrial movement for a national labor party. At the convention to be held at Cincinnati on February 22, 1887, the following representatives have been appointed to represent the various organizations: Thomas A. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; R. S. Heath, Illinois; George L. Jones, Wisconsin; J. D. Cole, Kansas; Ferdinand Sieger, New York; John F. Potter, Michigan; Jesse Freeman, Ohio; S. L. Douglass, Indiana; J. G. Greelee, New Hampshire; J. M. Laidley, West Virginia; John R. Winston, North Carolina; A. M. West, Mississippi; C. E. Cunningham, Arkansas.

The circular or pamphlet sets forth that the representatives renounce all other political parties, to the end that legitimate labor may be emancipated and the government restored to the people.

The plan of organization contemplates the appointing of an organizer for each state and territory in the Union, the state organizer to appoint a district organizer for each congressional district in his state, and the district organizer to appoint local organizers. The basis of representation gives each congressional district one representative for each of the following orders or organization in such districts: Knights of Labor, trades unions, greenback labor party, farmers' alliance, grangers and patrons of husbandry, anti-monopolies, peoples' party, farmers' and laborers' co-operative union, agricultural wheels and soldiers' organizations, which indorse and subscribe to the new declaration of independence.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

The New York State Convention at Cortlandt—Its Objects Stated.

CORTLANDT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The state convention of anti-saloon Republicans met here yesterday. Delegates were present from all parts of the state. Gen. Conway expressed the views and aims of the new movement. While the Binghamton convention, he said, had startled the Republican party with its radical resolutions, they now met with approval from such men as Evarts, Miller, Morton, and Hiscock. He said they were in the Republican party to stay. There were already 20,000 Republicans enrolled in the league, which in six months would increase to 100,000, and that means control of the Republican party of the state of New York, and also that all statesmen and politicians must favor temperance legislation and temperance measures.

At night a special committee on a plan of work reported. The report provides that there shall be a state committee, consisting of one member from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to vigorously push the work of the league, and that it is not the purpose of the league to form a separate political party, nor to nominate candidates for office, except in extreme cases where Republican nominations are made in the interest of liquor traffic.

The report of the committee on Resolutions declared in favor of submitting a constitutional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people, and demand that the Republican party take a positive stand against the liquor traffic. It created discussion and was laid over until to-day. Sen. Blair spoke in favor of the movement, and said that national prohibition was necessary.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Important Decision by Judge Blair, o Wyoming.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 1.—One of the most important decisions ever rendered in this territory was delivered here yesterday by the Hon. Jacob B. Blair, sitting as United States judge in the case of the United States vs. Jabez B. Simpson, indicted at this term of court, and held here for perjury on two counts.

Simpson had taken up a homestead entry in the state of Wisconsin, and afterwards commuted it to cash entry. He afterwards moved to this territory and entered a homestead here, and in proving up swore that he had never made a homestead entry prior to the one made in this territory, and the point involved in the case was whether or not the homestead entry in Wisconsin which he afterwards commuted exhausted his rights under the homestead law. In an instruction given to the jury by Judge Blair, he decided that Simpson's entry in Wisconsin did not exhaust his rights under the homestead law, and by re-entering in this territory he did not commit perjury. This is the first time that this question has been raised in the courts of this territory, and so far as known the first time the question was ever raised. The case attracted a good deal of attention. The decision meets with general satisfaction.

ANOTHER COMBINATION.

This Time Among the Minneapolis Millers, With a Capital of $10,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The millers of Minneapolis are discussing a stupendous scheme to consolidate all the mills under one management. It is a matter which has been talked of more or less for the past three years, but lately it has been considered seriously. Active steps have been taken, which are expected to result in consolidation.

The scheme possesses many advantages. The cost of buying wheat and selling flour would, of course, amount to very little. Such a combination would make as much or as little flour as desired, and it would control such product as it placed upon the market. Its effect on trade would be enormous, and it would be an institution as powerful as the Standard Oil company. There are, however, many difficulties to overcome in forming the company, among which are the arriving at the proper valuation of each piece of property, value of brands, trade, etc.

If the combination was formed the company would have a capital of $10,000,000. It would take in all the mills except the Washburn mills, which, under the will of the late Gov. Washburn, cannot become a party to such an organization. At a meeting of the millers, held several days ago, a committee was appointed to consider and report on a feasible plan for making the consolidation. The committee has not yet made a report.

THE KNIGHTS ARE KICKING

Against Powderly's Secret Circular Levying an Assessment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The *Daily News* says this morning: "The action of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in levying an assessment of 25 cents upon all the members of the order is being commented upon by the leading local Knights. The circular issued by Powderly ordering the collection of the assessment is being read in the local assemblies. Several have decided to pay the amount demanded, while and others have concluded to ignore the mandate for the present. Every assembly pays a regular tax, which is accumulated in what is known as the defense fund. In many cases, especially in the mixed assemblies, large sums have accrued. These assemblies object to being assessed when money collected for defense purposes is lying idle in the banks.

"The local assemblies, and especially the stock yards contingent, object most emphatically to the mandate, claiming that Chicago and the entire west have been wronged by the general board, not only in the stock yards strike, but in the recent railroad strike on the Southwestern system. They claim that the western Knights are being asked to support eastern strikes, and are not only refused assistance when in distress, but are forced to unconditional surrender in a cause where the general order was not asked or expected to render financial aid."

A meeting will be held in Pittsburg, December 9, to form a national colored base ball league.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

The International Cattle Range Association Favors It.

DENVER, Nov. 30.—The following letter, addressed to Pres. Cleveland, was sent today:

The time has come when that branch of the commercial interests of our country represented by the live stock industry feels that it should no longer plead for, but demand justice. I am empowered by the live stock men of the plains, who have more than $600,000,000 invested in cattle alone, to respectfully invite the attention of Your Excellency to the imminent danger threatening our herds by the existence of contagious bovine diseases, which if once introduced to the open ranges west, will sweep our entire interests from the earth.

I feel that I am justified in asking that in your forthcoming message to Congress, some suggestions may be made in the interest of legislation, looking to the extermination of the contagious cattle disease known as pleuro pneumonia, and such sanitary regulations as will protect the cattle interests of the United States against the importation of cattle from known diseased centers of other countries.

I would further respectfully submit that under the pooling system entered into by the transportation companies of the United States, and the iniquitous favoriteism of the rebate system, grievous wrongs are perpetrated on the producers of beef and the consumer as well. That same combination which compels millions who toil to pay an exorbitant price for one of the prime necessities of life, compels the producer to accept for his product a price which has pressed cattle growers to the verge of ruin.

The bill now pending before Congress for the regulation of inter-state commerce, known as the Reagan bill, is in the interest of justice and equity, and the cattle industry bespeaks for it such attention in your message as may meet your commendation.

Respectfully, R. G. HEAD,
President International Cattle Range association.

HENRY GEORGE.

He Says He Is Not Scheming for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., was printed here, purporting to be an exposure of a conspiracy on the part of the Progressive Democracy managers to capture the Knights of Labor organizations in the country and hoist Henry George into the Presidency. The telegram describes a letter written by Henry George to a politician of Louisville, instructing him how to proceed. Mr. George was shown the telegram, and stated that such letters were being sent out by the committee of the Progressive Democracy for the purpose of perfecting the organization of their party all over the country, but that it had nothing to do with him or the Presidency of the United States.

"I would ask no man to do anything to make me president," said Mr. George. The method of organization detailed in the letter to Colonel Duncan, of Louisville, is that on which much of the work during the recent canvass in New York City was conducted, and in a score of cities where the Knights of Labor are of recent establishment. During the mayoralty contest in this city, it was customary for the local assemblies on the nights of meeting to hurry through the business and hold an informal meeting to listen to a speech or to have a handshaking with Mr. Henry George. Mr. George's partner, Mr. Barnes, has begun the work of a national canvass by explaining this method to the labor organizations in the smaller cities of the west.

Speaking of opening the mayoralty canvass of candidate McNeill in Boston, Mr. George said: "I have formed no plans as to my part in the canvass for Mr. McNeill. I telegraphed yesterday that I would not come, as I had heard that McNeill was not a candidate, and so I was not on hand, as advertised. Later I learned that I had been misinformed, and I shall probably go to Boston, but not before next week. I do not know how often I shall speak, or what I shall do."

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Trouble Between the Glass Blowers' Union and Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—An important feature has entered into the controversy between the green glass manufacturers and the blowers, over the abolition of the apprentice system, which Monday night meetings of the local assemblies of glass blowers were held in Clayton, Mellville, Salem, Woodbury, Williamstown and Glassboro, N. J., when it was decided that they would not strike, as ordered by the executive board of District Assembly No. 149, Knights of Labor, but would surrender their charters rather than do so.

These blowers are working with apprentices, and under a reduction in wages of 5 per cent., according to an agreement entered into with the manufacturers some weeks ago. The respective charters of the six assemblies were sent to the general secretary, Charles H. Litchman, at the general headquarters, this city, yesterday.

It is stated that those assemblies purpose forming a new association, and in future they say that they will not allow any one to work in a New Jersey factory who has violated agreements made at the compromise settlement last month with the employers.

On the other hand, the officers of the District Assembly 149 declare that these blowers, numbering between 500 and 600, will be ostracised and black-listed by all members of the league in good standing, and will not be allowed to work outside of the limits of their towns.

ADULTERATED TEA.

A Large Shipment Condemned by the Inspector.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A large shipment of tea, consigned to Frank E. Fernald, of this city, has been condemned by Tea Inspector Langley, and is detained at the appraiser's store to await the result of further investigation. The exact quantity condemned the customs officials would not say, but it is understood that there are several hundred packages of the stuff, making an aggregate of about 25,000 pounds.

The goods were imported from Hiogo, coming by way of Port Moody and St. Vincent. The verdict of Inspector Langley, after a careful examination of the tea, was that the quality was very poor and adulterated, bringing it within the provisions of the act of March 2, 1883, which prohibits the entry of spurious and adulterated teas into the United States.

Mr. Fernald has appealed from the decision of the inspector, and Collector Seeberger has appointed a board of examiners, composed of tea merchants of well-known experience, to pass upon the goods. If they sustain the decision of the inspector, the goods will be seized and destroyed as the law directs.

Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—The eastward movement of flour and grain from the West through Buffalo for the month of November, 1886, show an increase of 30,380 bushels in the receipts of flour, and an increase of 2,736,762 bushels in the receipts of grain, estimating flour as wheat, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The total receipts of flour for the season of 1886 were 4,326,346 barrels; of wheat, 30,884,092 bushels; and of corn, 28,593,707 bushels.

The grand total of grain was 71,403,223 bushels. The total shipments of grain by canal for the season of 1886 was 45,407,534 bushels, against 31,714,027 bushels for 1885.

The total exports of coal by lake for 1886, were 1,466,732 tons, against 1,221,191 tons last year.

Over 1,500 Strikes in 1886.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The year for the compilation of labor statistics in this state has just closed, and Labor Commissioner Peck says the report will be one of the most valuable ever issued. It was a red-letter year for strikes, more than 1,500 having occurred this year, against some 300 in 1885. This tremendous increase, Mr. Peck believes, marks the crest of the wave. He makes the point that young organizations and unions strike with the greatest frequency, and that the older ones save time and money by arbitration. The report will contain astounding information to persons who belittle labor troubles. One instance is given where 18,000 hands, idle for six weeks, lost $1,000,000 in wages. Another case was that of a manufacturing firm that lost a like amount by inability to fill contracts. Shorter hours, Saturday half holidays and the apprentice system have been closely investigated and reported upon.

Engineer David Blackwood and Fireman Charles Yust, were killed by the colliding of two trains, one mile west of Parker, Iowa. A number of passengers were injured, none fatally.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhœa. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped envelope.

THE ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1886, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 15, 1885.

Paid Louisiana National Bank for account Wm. M. McArthur, Limington, Me	$50,000
Leon Marthe, 19 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La	15,000
Chas. T. Pardee, care Carhart & Bro., 49 Park Place, New York	15,000
Jacob Marzolf, Blacks Station, Cal	15,000
Mrs. Margaret A. Nagle, Memphis, Tenn	15,000
Mrs. Mary W. Nell, Columbus R. Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
J. C. Webster, Carrollton, Ky	15,000
Heck Barry, T. C. Hand, 449 W. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn	2,000
A. A. Gendron, Boston, Mass	2,000
Geo. N. Tichenor, Tucson, Ariz	2,000
A. T. Beck, Lancaster, Ohio	2,000
T. C. Daugherty, Elizaville, Ky	2,000
Anglo-California Bank (Limited), San Francisco, Cal	2,000
Benno Basch, 264 Elm St., Chicago, Ill	2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 19, 1886.

M. Ditrichstein, care M. Gross, 3 Chambers st., New York	30,000
J. M. Benson, 927 Main st., Kansas City, Mo	15,000
I. Schwartz, Kansas City, Mo	15,000
J. J. Barnes, Kansas City, Mo	6,000
A. E. Burnside, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000
Joseph Wittenkeller, Chicago, Ill	5,000
Albion R. Simmons, 936 Elm st, Manchester, N. H	5,000
Uriah Kiester, East Hickory, Pa	5,000
Dr. W. A. Turner, 10 Third st., San Francisco, Cal	2,000
J. B. Martin, 608 Howard st., San Francisco, Cal	2,000
G. Broetzmann, Houston, Tex	2,000
J.